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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1872. NO. 35.

FIRST EDITION.

ATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The Proceedings Yesterday.

EW YORK, October 17.—The majority of the specommittee on gambling in trade presented a rt condemning a system of trade which substiits reckless gambling for fair dealing, and calling anks to discourage loans to parties engaged in ering by enacting such securities as will ine their transactions within their means. Mr. ch, of Richmond, presented a minority report, ferming concerning in stocks, gold and grain as onest and injurious to the national character. Fairbanks, of Chicago, objected to the word *most*, and doubted whether they could stop it, as gambling, and gambling will always go on. veral delegates denounced the pernicious system of trade in cotton carried on in Pearl street, by h sometimes three times as much cotton is sold ne day as there is in the country.

e majority report was carried.

e committee who conferred with the Canadian ates reported a resolution that the executive cil memorialize Congress for an apriation for a commission, to act in unction with the State Department in otiating a treaty with Great Britain for reciprotrade with the Dominion of Canada on a liberal s, which shall also include enlargement of the ltican canals by the government of Canada and right of american vessels to navigate said is under the same conditions as are imposed Canadian vessels. The resolution was reid and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

e Board then adjourned until to-morrow, and ected to the slip foot of Wall street to take a down the bay, at the invitation of the Chamber mmerce.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hartranft's Majority 35,542.

full official returns from some of the counties, ved within the last two days, slightly reduce ajority for Hartranft. The latest footings, all counties having been heard from officially, are lows:

ranft	349,819
iew	303,970
jority for Hartranft	35,542

RIKES THE GREELEY FLAG.

emocratic Paper in Indiana Repudiates the Coalition.

ial Dispatch to the Commercial.

ANDERSON, IND., October 17, 1872.

Democratic *Standard*, of this city, heretofore dent supporter of Horace Greeley, in this morniissue hauls down the Greeley ticket, and in a and able article gives its reason why it can no r support Greeley. It is a paper of considerafluence in the Democratic party.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 17, 1872.

INDICTMENTS AGAINST TAMMANY RING.

grand jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer y presented two indictments against members e ring. The names of the parties have not ained, but the district attorney refuses to ation; but it is known that Andrew J. Garvey others, supposed to have knowledge of great rauds, have been in attendance on the grand for several days. Important arrests are probable.

indictments presented by the Grand Jury of Court of Over and Terminer are four in number, ing one for misdemeanor and one for forgery, st William M. Tweed, under which bench warrants were to-day issued for his arrest. It is understood that two other indictments are conjointly st Tweed, Richard B. Connolly and A. Oakey for conspiracy against the people of New York, based on the action of the *ad interim* board of Audit at its own session, which lasted just 3 minutes, and at which $6,000,000 of claims, 000, the idea being that the arrangements for were secretly made in advance of the ng. It is not known that any warrants have issued on the latter indictments. A bench rt is said to sit on the arrest of Thomas C. Fields, s really in the city, under the old indictment st him.

son Jarvis, Chief of the Bureau of Arrests, ordered to-night to arrest Tweed, but failed to find

is rumored at a late hour to-night that Tweed surrender to-morrow, accompanied by bonds-

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

Tammany Conference committee met to-night, ded to decide on a candidate for District Atrney. It is said, however, that Judge Garvin is out of the race, those in being Joun D. Townsend, Charles Donahue and ex-Recorder Smith.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

s reported that a German edition is about to be t by the *Herald*.

AMONG THE NECESSARIES.

ge Ingraham has decided that a person's watch s under the title of necessary articles which t be taken by creditors.

RESULT OF AN INVESTIGATION.

report of the officials on the accident to the bout Dean Richmond highly compliments the rs of the road for their care and carefulness, asures the owners for putting her in service, having been laid up for a long time, without g the boat's delay. The Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the inspectors, ordered her in future not to carry over twenty rs of steam.

ARMY AND NAVY REUNION.

Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf is holding a meeting to-day, this being the ersary of the battle of Cedar Creek. General th read a letter from General Sheridan regretting inability to be present. General H. B. Sargent, ston, made a speech eulogistic of the services g the late war of the volunteer soldiers. It etermined to hold the next reunion at Portland, Maine, August 6, 1873, on the anniversary of the battle of Baton Rouge. following officers were elected: he current year: President, Rear Admiral lorus Bailey, U. S. N.; Vice Presidents, Rear ral Silas H. Stringham, U. S. N., and General Wm. anklin; Recording Secretary, Colonel Granville Haines; Corresponding Secretary, Major Asa ington; Treasurer, Captain Robert A. Ripley; Executive Committee, General George F. Shepley, Colonel W. Bradbury, Captain H. T. Carter, in Godfrey and Brevet Major Gould.

THE RACES.

Prospect Park to-day the double team was won by honest Allen and Geo. Wilkes, ng Pimpton and Darkness; time 2:31, 2:34¼.

The race of two-mile heats, $1,000 purse, for ses that never beaten 2:26, was won by odore; time 5:06 and 5:04¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.

e hundred cigar makers struck yesterday for rease of wages.

ived, the steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow. k Flanagan is on trial for the murder of his ner children. His defense is insanity.

Daily News reports that Mr. Burroughs, former ector of the Everett House, has left for Europe, what country he refused to say, to join Editor ner, the actress, and Josephine Mansfield.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, October 17, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

barometer will continue to fall slowly over wer lakes and in the Middle and Eastern States, southwesterly to southeasterly winds, warm and ally cloudy weather with bouts of rain. In the Atlantic States, falling barometers, southerly sterly winds and considerable cloudiness on y with possibly rain. In the Gulf States, partly cloudy and northerly to easterly winds, clearing weather in Northwest and thence to Ohio valley and Michigan. The upper Ohio will probably continue rising.

Lac La Belle Disaster—Report of Inspectors

WAUKEE, October 17.—The following is a copy the report of the sinking of the Lac la : H. Freeman, N. W. Gilbert, P. W. Yener, R. ppincott, W. Smith Dunning, Henry Sparks, y Adams, the second cook, and a man unwn, who was working his passage. The ters, Wm. Fitzgerald and Thomas Humes, ir statement, close as follows: The vessel was onth, of good material, and was sound throughher boilers and machinery were in good conn, and her outfit complete. She was believed o be one of the staunchest steamers n our jurisdiction. She was easily g drawing but eleven feet of water, with three half feet of her side above the water. The sea in which she labored on the night of her aused her to spring a leak that no human force could have previously determined or obviated. e apportioned to a similar influence that has d other staunch vessels to founder under simcumstances.

ncendiarism at Crestline, Ohio.

ial Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, OHIO, October 17, 1872.

able belonging to Valentine Dyche, Esq., situ the rear of his residence, on South street in ace, was destroyed by fire last night. It was ubtedly the work of an incendiary. Loss ly covered by insurance in the Knox County ds.

British Vessel Wrecked.

FRANCISCO, October 17.—The British iron ship o, one hundred and ninety-nine days from ool, went ashore twenty miles south of here ng this evening, and is a total loss.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

gates to the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union tion at Philadelphia, attended a complimentary t Wednesday evening, given by the Catholic tan Institute. The address of welcome delivered by J. Darros O'Brien, which was reed to by Hon. M. W. Hogan, of St. Louis, and Father Mooney, of Louisville. Over two hundred delegates have already arrived, and others are ted.

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, at Richmond Island, was burned on Wednesday. The ill reach $20,000.

thousand Longshoremen are on a strike at rleans for four dollars per day, greatly de- business on the levees there.

re in Frankfort, Ky., yesterday, nearly de- the fine residences of William Saffle and r. Sneed, adjoining Meriweather's hotel. Loss $75,000; insurance, $7,000.

Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday, a young man James H. Catlin was instantly killed at the House by falling down from the stair railing basement, a distance of forty feet.

o the first of October 55,000 exiles had arrived country from Alsace and Lorraine.

rederick Arrow, Deputy Master of the Trinity , who has latterly visited a large number of ions on the lakes and Atlantic coast in this y, stated to-day that our system of fog sigs ahead of the English, though the English ouse system is superior to ours.

timbers in the Virginia City and Truckee Railroad, seven hundred feet long, near American, Nevada, have been burning since Wednesday, and the flames is raging in.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Postal Treaty Between France and the United States.

PARIS, October 17.—The postal treaty between France and the United States, reducing the rates of postage nearly one-half, has been approved by the State Departments of the two countries. It has been submitted to the French Minister of Finance, who will consider the pecuniary features of the treaty, and from whom a favorable report is expected. After that an early exchange of ratifications is anticipated.

Revolt at Ferrol, Spain, Ended.

MADRID, October 17.—The end of the revolt in Ferrol is officially announced. The insurgents, fearing the result of an attack, began to disperse during the night, which was dark and stormy. Some took refuge on board the vessels they had seized, and sailed for Seijo; others fled through the town under the fire of the troops, and about a hundred were captured. The government forces this morning entered the arsenal, meeting with no resistance. Four hundred insurgents remained within the walls, all of whom were made prisoners.

Fearful Railroad Accident.

LONDON, October 17.—A passenger train of the Eastern Counties Railway, ran off the track near Chelmsford, precipitated the cars down a high embankment and dashed them to pieces. No details of killed and wounded yet received.

LONDON, October 17.—In a railroad accident at Kelvedon to-day ten cars went over the embankment and were badly wrecked. Only one passenger, a lady, was killed outright. Twenty-three were injured, two or three of whom may die.

Confessed Accomplice of Trauppman.

BRUSSELS, October 17.—A Paris Communist, who has surrendered to the authorities here, confesses himself to have been an accomplice of Trauppman, who murdered an entire family near Paris.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

Agitation has begun for the abolition of flogging at Newgate as a penalty for crime. Many letters have appeared in the *Times* and other journals urging the discontinuance of the barbarous practice.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 17.—The steamships Neera, from Liverpool, for Bombay, and Parthia, from New York, for Liverpool, were in collision yesterday in Georges Channel. The Parthia was slightly damaged. The injury, if any, to the Neera, is not reported.

The Markets.

LONDON, 5 P. M., October 17.—Consols for money 92⅛@92⅜; for account 92⅝. American securities—5-20s of '65, 91¼; coupons of '67, 91¾; 10-40s, 88⅝; new 5s, 88⅝, ex-coupons; Erie 40⅞. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £333,000. Linseed oil £35 10s@£35 15s.

LIVERPOOL, October 17.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 9¾d; Orleans 10¼d; sales 15,000 bales, including for speculation and export 4,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Red winter wheat 11s 10d. Flour 31s. Corn 29s 3d. Cheese 63s. Cumberland middles 38s 6d; short rib middles 36s.

GREENE COUNTY.

Republican Torchlight Procession and Illumination at Waynesburg.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, PA., October 17, 1872.

The Republicans are having a grand torchlight procession, illumination and display of fire works to-night, in honor of the Harrisburg nominees. Addresses were made by Hon. A. B. Donley and others. Great enthusiasm is manifested.

THE STRAIGHT-OUTS.

The Pennsylvania Convention Decides Not to Nominate an Electoral Ticket.

HARRISBURG, PA., October 17.—The Straight-out Democratic State Convention met here yesterday, and on the recommendation of the State Executive Committee resolved to put no electoral ticket in the field, and consequently adjourned without making any nominations.

Tennessee Straight Democratic Nominations.

NASHVILLE, TENN., October 17.—The County Democratic Committees, representing five of the seven counties of the Nashville Congressional district, met here to-day and nominated Edward J. Goladay for re-election to Congress and Jos. Motley, of Wilson, as Presidential Elector. The district convention met last week and adjourned without making any nominations; hence the action of the committees.

The New York Straight-Outs Moving.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., October 17.—The Straight out State Committee met to-day and resolved to prosecute the canvass energetically.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Missouri, Louisiana and Texas Road—Energetic Efforts Toward Completion.

PARSONS, KS., October 17.—Vice President Dennison, of the Missouri, Louisiana and Texas Railroad, and party, have returned from Texas. Orders have been issued for the vigorous prosecution of the road to Dennison, Texas, which place is rapidly assuming the proportions of a city, four hundred houses of all kinds being now completed.

Three miles of track were laid yesterday, and the first through car from Red river will arrive over the track by the 15th of November. The rush to Texas from the No. North States is unprecedented. Reports to-day show eighty-three cars of emigrants on the way to Eastern cities and two hundred loads under contract. Shipments will also begin as soon as cars can be forwarded. Cotton is also accumulating in the vicinity of the road, and soon the markets of the East will be flooded with this staple. Orders were issued to-day for the construction of a large freight house at this point, and also for pushing rapidly forward to completion the extensive machine shops and round houses of the company at Parsons.

The Colorado Subsidy Scheme Withdrawn.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 17.—The directors of the Colorado River Railroad publish a card withdrawing from a vote of the people the ten million subsidy. They say: "We are reluctantly compelled to admit that after a long and careful canvass of the city, we ascertain that there exists a very general and fixed prejudice against any further railroad subsidies. Therefore, under the decided conviction that the people at this time are opposed to granting aid to railroads, we abandon for the present all efforts to obtain subsidy."

Proceedings of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., October 17.—The Masonic Grand Lodge reassembled this morning. Sidney More, of Delaware county, was elected Junior Warden, in place of Jos. T. Culbertson, who was elected yesterday. Mr. Culbertson being Masonically ineligible after the 1st of January. The following officers were then appointed: Rev. A. G. Byers, of Columbus, Grand Chaplain; A. M. Ross, of Cincinnati, Grand Marshal; George Baldwin, of Canton, Grand Orator; Joseph R. Stewart, of Springfield, Grand Senior Deacon; Jacob Randall, of Waynesville, Grand Tyler. The grand officers were installed. A petition from the colored Masons of Columbus for an equal recognition with their white brethern was presented, but, owing to the want of time for its consideration, it was laid on the table. The Grand Lodge adjourned at twelve o'clock, and the mass of those in attendance have already departed for their homes. The session has been one of marked good feeling.

Important Movement by Philadelphia Merchants and Manufacturers.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.—At an informal meeting of the merchants, held to-day in the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That a meeeting of the merchants, manufacturers and bankers of Philadelphia be held on the 21st inst. in the Chamber of Commerce to consider the expediency of petitioning Secretary Boutwell to relieve the money market by purchasing $4,000,000 of the interest bearing bonds with like amount of legal tenders retired by Secretary McCulloch.

Suicide of a German Woman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, OHIO, October 17, 1872.

About half-past six this morning, Mary, the wife of Gottieb Hutt, was found dead by her husband in the cellar of their house, on Charles street, having hung herself from a joist. She leaves three small children. Home-sickness for her mother country is the cause assigned for her self-destruction. The verdict of the jury was, death by the hands of her husband, and she was buried in this country but a few months.

Sale of a St. Louis News Journal.

ST. LOUIS, October 17.—Two thirds of the *Evening Dispatch* of this city was sold to-day, by W. H. McHenry, to D. Robert Barthing, on a basis of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars for the whole paper. Barthing was previously the owner of one-third of the paper. W. H. Barclay, formerly connected with *The Paper* of Pittsburgh, will assume the business management of the *Dispatch*, and one or more gentlemen connected with eastern papers will be added to its editorial corps.

Shooting Affray in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.—This afternoon R. J. Douglass, white, and A. Hinckleer, colored, were shot and seriously wounded by Samuel Jones, colored, keeper of a sailors' boarding house, in Loonard street. Jones says the men wounded attacked him and followed him into the house, and that he fired in self defense. Jones has been committed to prison in default of bail, to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

West Virginia Fair—Shooting Affray.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., October 17, 1872.

The fair continued to-day with a rare and the exhibition of stock. The interest is unabated and the crowd in attendance undiminished.

A man named Whertie was shot to day and badly wounded by a Mr. Smith. Old peaceable and old grudges are said to have been at the bottom of the difficulty.

Charged With Issuing Fraudulent Naturalization Papers.

LANCASTER, PA., October 17.—Captain McMellen, member of the Select Council, and member of the Republican County Committee, and John Wittenger, a prominent broker, have been arrested and held in $1,500 bail to answer a charge of issuing fraudulent naturalization papers. McMellen has made strong efforts to have the charge against him withdrawn by Mayor Pyfe, but he declined, stating that justice must be meeted out.

Longshoremen's Strike at New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, LA., October 17.—A party of striking Longshoremen, while attempting to board some barges to induce the laborers to join the strikers, were fired at by C. W. Barnes, contractor in charge of the barges, when one of the Longshoremen struck Barnes on the head with a stake, killing him.

The South Carolina Election.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 17.—The Moses State ticket is undoubtedly elected. Ransier, Elliott and Rainey, colored, Republicans, and R. E. Perry, Democrat, are elected to Congress. The boiters polled a strong vote. The Democrats have elected several Representatives to the Legislature.

Fire at Logansport, Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGANSPORT, IND., October 17, 1872.

A fire broke out here this morning in a large barn, belonging to Murdock Bros., and destroyed three large buildings before it could be checked. The loss is great, but it is said to be well covered with insurance.

Fatal Result of a Mistake.

CLEVELAND, O., October 17.—George W. Neasloer, a resident of this city, on Twenty-sixth avenue, was accidentally poisoned this morning by his wife administering to him oxalic acid, mistaking it for Epsom salts.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Steamboat Oceanus Disaster.

Result of the Investigation.

Report of Inspector Rogers.

Light Houses on Western Rivers.

Rawlins Fund Scandal Revived.

Greeley Factions at Loggerheads.

War Among the Leaders.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 17, 1872.

The Oceanus Disaster.

Inspector General Nimmo has reported to the Secretary of the Treasury that no special action seems to be required on the part of the department in regard to the explosion and barning of the steamer Oceanus, which occurred on the Mississippi near Cairo last April. By this accident forty-one lives were lost, and the boat and cargo destroyed. The investigation was conducted by Inspector William Rogers, aided by the local inspectors at St. Louis. Mr. Nimmo calls special attention to the views presented by Mr. Rogers, based upon the facts developed by his investigation. All the licensed officers of the boat were killed except the chief engineer, and he is exonerated from all blame. The boilers were built by James Thorne & Co., of Pittsburgh, and were only sixteen months old, and had been twice inspected, the last time only four months before the accident. Neither the inspection nor investigation revealed anything out of the way with them, either in construction or material used. During their use nothing unusual in their operation had attracted the attention of the inspectors or officers of the boat. The steamer was not crowded beyond the natural speed. There was nothing to show any neglect in cleaning the boilers. The officers were all competent and the crew was efficient. The report goes on at considerable length to develop the theory that the explosion was caused by the wrenching of some portions of the boiler attachments, by reason of the boat striking a bar. Usually such striking would not produce explosion, but if there had been a weakening of the plates of the boiler by burning, arising from want of cleaning, and partial starting of portions by the unequal distribution of freights in loading, the shock of striking the bar may have readily caused the bolter to explode. That such was the case in this instance gave way when the boat struck. The inspector enters fully upon the subject of unequal loading, and instances several cases—given in testimony of old and experienced men—where cracks in boiler plates and supports had been caused by unequal loading. In one of the most marked cases, where the breaking of plates and distortion of bearings had occurred, all the parts came back to the normal position, while preparations for repairs were going on, in consequence of the unloading of the boat. The testimony of many engineers was taken in regard to the necessity of stopping at an intermediate point to clean boilers, where the trips was as long as from St. Louis or Cincinnati to New Orleans. While most of the engineers seemed to think it unnecessary to take this precaution, Inspector Rogers thinks it should be observed, and that a provision should be inserted in the law requiring it. If there was always a thorough cleaning at each end of the trip, it might answer, but keeping up steam in the main boilers to clean those in use would necessitate double freight generally prohibitive this. The inspector thinks it would be proper to compel river men to have an extra boiler for moving freight, as ocean steamers do. In connection with this matter the inspector reports that as yet no practical and patent devices to clean boilers which have been tested show such good results as to authorize the inspectors to demand their use.

Rawlins Fund Scandal Revived.

Colonel J. Madison Cutts, brother-in-law of Stephen A. Douglas, has written from this city to Mr. Greeley that one of the last acts of Mr. Douglas's life was to administer an oath to Cutts to support the Cotton Indemnity bill, and that Cutts knew that Douglas were now alive he would be a Greeley man.

A Scandal Revived in New Form.

The story that the President made improper use of a portion of the Rawlins fund has started again in a new form. This time it declares that the President paid over thirty-six thousand dollars, with vague allusion to having speculated with the rest. The fact is that he will the house in question he purchased a residence for General Rawlins's widow in Danbury, Conn.

The Coalition Breaking.

In spite of the large meeting of the Democrats and Liberals at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, which the dispatches to the Liberal press represent as harmonious, the information received here from Ohio is to the effect that much bitterness has developed existing the leaders, and that both factions are denouncing one another in private in unmeasured terms.

Harmony Restored.

The trouble among the Republicans of the Petersburg, Virginia, district has been settled in such a way as to insure the election of the regular Republican candidate to Congress, Charles H. Porter, framing as an independent candidate, has withdrawn.

Defers His Resignation.

General Walker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will probably retain his place till the meeting of Congress. He is now preparing his annual report.

Light Houses on Western Rivers.

The Light House Board now expect to recommend to Congress a survey of the Ohio and Missouri and Mississippi rivers, with a view of determining whether a system of beacons and light houses cannot be established which will greatly aid in the safe navigation of those streams.

The Location of the Capitol Grounds.

The difficulties regarding the appraisement of the two squares east of the Capitol for the extension of the grounds have been arranged, through a decree of the District Court, and the government will immediately take possession.

The Raising Process.

A Chicago firm began the job of raising the market buildings in Georgetown to-day. The Boss Hydraulic Public Works has so far failed in many of the streets as to produce great similarity to Chicago streets as they were before that city was raised.

Goes West.

Gen. Chipman, delegate elect from this city to Congress, leaves here to-night for the West, to take part in the Presidential campaign. He goes first to Missouri and thence to Iowa and Illinois.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 17, 1872.

THE ALLEGED DISORDER AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

No reports, official or personal, have been received at the Navy Department, relative to any improper conduct on the part of white cadets at the Naval Academy toward the colored cadet, as published in a letter from Annapolis. The letter, manifestly of such an objectionable character, and published in the spirit and with the object evidently of creating sensation, has not been noticed officially by the Department. Should any report be received, however, the matter will be investigated, and justice to the colored cadet indshipman, Congers, is wholly false.

NEWS FROM THE CABINET.

Attorney General Williams authorizes the emphatic denial of the statement that he intends to retire from the Cabinet after the Presidential election. His withdrawal from the Oregon senatorial contest was for the purpose of remaining in his present position. And it should be stated as a fact, that he is equally good friends with Postmaster-General Jewell, and has no ambition to be Judge Williams's successor, it being known that he will soon retire from that office to other pursuits.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The adjourned term of the Supreme Court of the United States will commence on the first Monday in December next, when it will be resumed at case No. 175. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices Miller, Field, Strong and Bradley are now in Washington.

POLITICAL.

Gen. Hawley Nominated for Congress.

HARTFORD, CONN., October 17.—At a convention of the Republicans of the First Congressional district to-day Gen. H. H. Hawley was unanimously nominated for Congress.

Hon. B. L. Dawes Renominated for Congress.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., October 17.—Henry L. Dawes was unanimously renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Eleventh district to-day.

New York Congressional Nominations.

NEW YORK, October 17.—The Republicans of Brooklyn to-night nominated A. J. Berry for Congress from the Second District, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford in the Third, and Gen. Philip S. Cooke in the Fourth District.

GIGANTIC BANK ROBBERY.

Over Half a Million in Bonds and Money Stolen—The Cashier and His Family Gagged.

The Saratoga County National Bank, of Waterford, N. Y., was robbed of $500,000 in stocks and bonds, and $9,500 in money, between the hours of one and four o'clock on Monday morning. The robbers entered the bank by the front door, and secured entrance. The cashier, Mr. Van Havenberg, and his family, consisting of five persons, occupy rooms in the building. The apartments in the second story of the bank building. They all attended church on Sunday evening, and, it is believed, by mistake left one of the doors unlocked. It is supposed that some rascals discovered this oversight, and, taking advantage of it, made a midnight raid on the bank. At one o'clock Monday morning two men appeared at the bedside of Mr. and Mrs. Van Havenberg, and proceeded to gag them. The remainder of the family were served in the same manner. Mr. Van Havenberg was then taken into the bank counting room and compelled to open the vault doors. The burglars then took possession of all the valuables therein contained, and depositing them in a wagon, drove off. The bonds and stocks were mostly negotiable, and belonged to private parties, who must bear the loss. The $9,500 in cash taken belonged to the bank. No trace of the thieves nor of the disposition of the plunder has been obtained. It is reported, however, that the police of Hudson have arrested two men.

GETTYSBURG WATER at Clark's.

At an early hour this morning, officer Carrigan found a man lying on the steps of a dwelling house in Webster street, and conveyed him to the station house. It was here ascertained that he was not drunk, but was insensible, having either taken poison or been drugged. He was removed to the Homeopathic Hospital, where he was attended by Drs. McCann and Phillips, but up to last accounts, had not returned to consciousness.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S son, Lieut. Fred. D. Grant, is in Washington, Pa., on a visit to relatives. He goes thence in a few days, to join his regiment in Texas.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

Meeting at Indiana—Preliminary Business—A New Presbytery Organized—Delegate from Presbyterian Synod—The Prestley Case, Etc., Etc.

INDIANA, PA., October 15, 1872.

Synod met at 7 P. M., and Rev. James Grier, D.D., preached on Eph. v, 21-33, "Submitting yourselves one to another in the fear of God," &c. The discourse was an expository disquisition on "The Mutual Duties of Husbands and Wives." The doctor remarked in his introduction: "The passage is brim full of very important matter, and if I am found empty it will be the better for you;" and proceeded to expound and illustrate the passage in a plain, sometimes quaint, and impressive manner. The church was filled and attentive throughout.

The Moderator announced the following standing committees:

Bills and Overtures—Revs. J. S. Easton, D. D., J. C. Telford, J. T. Brownlee, and Elders W. M. Gormley, John A. Barr.

Judiciary—Revs. D. W. Collins, W. J. Wallace, Wm. McElwee, D. D., and Messrs. E. J. Agnew and J. H. Smith.

Narrative and State of Religion—Revs. T. H. Hanna, R. S. Littell, J. C. Campbell, and Messrs. John Hanlon and ——.

Devotional Exercises—Revs. J. G. Brown, D. D., J. L. Purdy and Byron Porter.

Finance—Revs. J. C. Boyd, A. H. Elder and Mr. J. B. Herron.

Boards of the Church—Revs. D. S. Kennedy, Jas. Kelso, Thos. Ralph, and Messrs. Robert Cooper and Thos. Patterson.

Theological Seminary—Revs. J. R. Johnson, J. S. Speer, Byron Porter, W. R. McKee, J. M. Adair and C. A. Hutchison.

Leave of Absence—Revs. W. S. Owens, A. J. Young, John Hood, and Messrs. W. M. Gormly and Wm. Rankin.

Minutes of Synod—Revs. W. R. Stevenson, W. M. Coleman and H. Q. Graham.

Closed with prayer by Dr. Vincent.

Second Day's Proceedings.

Synod met at nine o'clock on Wednesday, and opened with prayer by the Moderator. Devotional exercises conducted by Rev. D. R. Kerr, D. D.

Rev. J. S. Eagleson, D. D., presented the Christian Salutation of the Presbyterian Synod of Pittsburgh. The speaker referred to the Psalmist's representation of the Church by a city, and added that we might consider the different religious denominations as so many wards in a city—unity in diversity—their differences antagonistic but identical, because whatever advances the interests of one promotes the interests of all. "We congratulate them, to rejoice in each others prosperity and success as a band of brothers—if our hearts are right this will be the case—the world is wide, and there is room for us all. We commend and rejoice in your many excellencies, such as the high position you give to the Holy Scriptures of God's inspired word, the only infallible rule of faith and practice—the genius of your Church as shown in the habit of Bible reading and Bible-loving people; your attachment to the Westminster Standards as a subordinate yet important summary of Bible truth—but works ever written by man but are subordinate to the word of God, which is always paramount; your missionary spirit and agency—it is in harmony with the great mission and commission of the Master, whose religion is a world-wide religion, and whose kingdom is will yet be a world-wide dominion; your liberality in sustaining and promoting the religion of Jesus—you stand among the foremost of all denominations in your contributions for the support of the Gospel at home and abroad; your interest in revivals and religion—many of your churches have been revived and blessed with large accessions; let us seek to be revived as in the day of Pentecost. The Dr. deplored the divisions of the Church of Christ, stating that there were some forty-nine different denominations in America. He also noted the fact of the principle to be, which contained sufficient water to drown all the differences of opinion. Rev. Alexander West was notified and held an inquest last evening, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death.

The Equalization Ordinance.

A special meeting of Select Council was called for yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the measure for the equalization of taxation for city purposes. There was not a quorum present, only two members only being lacking. It is said that several members from the rural districts, who were opposed to the ordinance, were in the hall, but purposely remained in the chamber. We know this statement is incorrect, as this would be a species of "filibustering" not to be tolerable in any one, and which must prove ineffective in the end. The subject should be fairly considered by Councils, and settled upon its merits. A proposition would have been made, had there been a quorum, to amend the ordinance so that the horses in the city property and valuations returned by the owners without verification under oath. It is claimed that this will be less objectionable, and that it will meet every requirement just as well, inasmuch as the property will be subject to review and revision by the Board of Reviewers. Other amendments will probably be offered.

Fires in Allegheny.

About one o'clock yesterday morning an alarm was sounded from box No. 54, in Allegheny, occasioned by the discovery of flames issuing from the cellar of a house on East street, near Ohio. The fire-men were on hand in a few minutes and extinguished the flames. The damage will not exceed fifty dollars. The fire originated from red hot ashes, which had been deposited in a barrel near the cellar steps, by Chief Engineer Bashford, according to the fire-men. In his buck wagon, the hind axle broke, but he checked his horses in time and thus escaped injury.

About three o'clock Wednesday morning the boat house, owned and occupied by George Sickles, and situated on Bank alley, near Allegheny avenue, Allegheny, caught fire and was destroyed. Very little of the boat house was saved. The origin of the fire is not known. The loss will not exceed one hundred dollars.

TEAS & COFFEES
FLOUR AND CHEESE
T. C. JENKINS
Liberty St. Pittsburgh, Pa.
THE GREAT
FLOUR AND GROCERY HOUSE.
The Only House that Handles the Celebrated
White River Flour,
Golden Fleece and
Jenkins' Snow Flake.
All Orders for Flour, Groceries, Teas, Roast Coffees, &c., &c., from responsible parties by mail, promptly filled at Lowest Rates.
IF No Charge for Drayage.
Time on Flour, Groceries and General Merchandise 30 days per cash discount allowed on Flour and all other Goods, if paid within 10 days from date of bill.

"Hurry Up the Cakes."

And be sure to put into them the proper quantity of Dauner Pearl Saleratus, and they will be Light, Sweet and Delicious. Mistakes are avoided by using this celebrated Powder, as each can contains full and explicit directions go with it.

House Cleaning Made Easy.

Sapolio does the work,
Only ten cents a cake.
Sapolio for windows,
Only ten cents a cake,
Sapolio for wood work,
Only ten cents a cake.
Sapolio removes stains,
Only ten cents a cake.
Sapolio for tin ware.

TRY T. C. Jenkins' Java Flavored Coffee. All the grocers keep it.

THE FIRST lecture of the season is advertised for Tuesday night in Library Hall and we have no doubt Mr. Brougham's welcome to Pittsburgh will be a hearty one. Arrangements also have been made for superiors; and the subject of his lecture is one of more than ordinary interest at the present time.

THERE will be a grand exhibition of the merits of the Gardner Fire Extinguisher on the Monongahela Wharf this afternoon at three o'clock. The public generally are invited to be present.

GEO. H. STOVER & CO., Agts., 75 Water St.

GETTYSBURG WATER cures dyspepsia, rheumatism, gout, &c. Sold by bottle or case at Clark's drug store.

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SALESMEN—SIX GOOD Yoke Drills at Manufacturers' Prices. HUTCHISON & CO., 28 Wood street.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—HOUSE and Lot on monthly payments. Address with particulars, W. G. H., Box 772, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS SAWYER at Planing or Saw Mill. Address, by a Young Man of experience, Address Box K, this office.

WANTED—COAT MAKERS—TWO first-class Coat Makers immed iately. Wages and steady employment given. Call on or inquire of MUSSER & FAKKER, Ravenna, Ohio.

WANTED—TO BUY—ABOUT ONE hundred tons of Scrap Iron. Will pay cash from 22 to 30 pounds per yard. Apply to G. H. LOVE, 121 Fourth avenue.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—IN CHICAGO, 1,000 good Bricklayers. Wages $3 per day. Apply to Room 2, Exchange Building, S. W. corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY—A NIGHT Editor and Proof Reader; also a Local Editor. Both of these positions should be filled on application required. Address BLOSS & COGSWELL, Herald office, Title Office.

WANTED—PHONOGRAPHER—A Young Man who has acquired some proficiency in phonographic writing and who writes a good business hand; must be fair at figures. Apply to the Westinghouse Air Brake Co., Liberty and Twenty-fifth streets.

WANTED—RAILROAD HANDS—At Wages $2 per day. Also, Farm and Harvest Hands. Apply to JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and F., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny.

WANT

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1872.

REPRESENTATIVES of the iron interest west of the mountains met in this city yesterday, to consider the state of the trade. After an interchange of views, it was resolved to retain the present card rates for manufactured iron.

"FOUR years more of Grant and Grantism are more than the American people can stand. They will not stand it."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Keep quiet, my fellow. You talked in that way about LINCOLN; and you know what happened. GRANT is going to be President "four years more," and we would like to know what you are going to do about it.

HOW THEY come down! At a gathering of the chief mourners from the Liberal and Democratic camps in New York a few days ago, at which many States were represented, "the reports," according to their own account, "pointed to a very close and doubtful contest in November." Three weeks ago there was nothing resembling a doubt in the contest.—GREELEY was to go in almost unanimously. All at once it has become "close and doubtful"—which, honestly stated, means utterly hopeless.

In his speeches since the October election Gen. SCHURZ, and the GREELEY orators generally, admonish their hearers to prepare for "another term of Grantism." The Missouri Senator virtually gave up the contest in a speech at St. Louis on the 13th, in which the Chicago *Tribune* represents him as saying:

"He acknowledged the reverses, and that the issues of the campaign are doubtful, but the conclusion he drew was that, there being danger, they must prepare for it. If they had difficulties to conquer they must put forth every effort. They had terrible odds against them, but so long as there is a fight, so long there is hope of victory."

Is there a man who can read so dull that he does not know that this is virtually striking his flag by the Missouri Senator?

WHILE there is no question that the numerous manifestoes which have within the past few days been issued in the name of the Confederate coalition, are the last desperate resort of desperate men, it behooves Republicans everywhere to remember that the Presidential battle has not yet been fought, and that if they suffer themselves to be lulled into a too confident sense of security, the victory which is certain if their past activity and vigilance are only maintained, may yet be snatched from their grasp. The true way to win a battle is to fight it as though it might possibly be lost. So far from the demoralization of the enemy causing us to relax our efforts, it ought to have the effect of making every Republican redouble his exertions toward keeping up and improving the organization to which he belongs. Not only must not Greeleyism win by default, but its defeat must be so utter and overwhelming that it shall never again, in all time to come, have the effrontery to lift up its head. Now, more than ever, it is the duty of every lover of his country to stand to his arms and keep his powder dry.

THE rapid rebuilding of Chicago has been brought to a temporary standstill in consequence of a strike among the bricklayers, which has now been in progress for some weeks. A few of the contractors appear to be in favor of compromising the difficulty through a board of arbitration, but this course is opposed by the majority, who declare that it will prove disastrous to their interests. Meanwhile the interests of thousands are suffering from the suspension of work. It is greatly to be regretted that the process of reconstruction should be maligned at this moment. Of course the mechanic and workingman have a right to the full value of their labor, because that is their capital; but it seems a most inopportune period for pushing their claims to the extreme length they have chosen. It is greatly to be hoped the disagreement may be amicably settled without delay. In the end, the workingmen will be sure to find themselves the worst losers. From statistics collected by the builders of New York concerning the recent four months "strike" in that city, it is shown that the laboring classes lost over five millions of dollars, or considerably more than half the total cost of the strike, and it is hardly probable that the workingmen of Chicago will relatively fare any better in the final outcome.

ALMOST without exception the great business interests of the country—the representatives of its industrial, commercial and financial prosperity and progress—are thoroughly in favor of the continuance of the present safe and stable national policy which it is the design of the coalitionists to undo. Of this, the enthusiastic assemblages of prominent business men which have been held in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other principal manufacturing and commercial centers, are evidences in point. To these potent arguments there is now to be added the statement just published by the leading business men of New York, setting forth the reasons for their support of the Republican party in the present contest. They show that during the present administration the national debt has been paid off at the rate of upwards of $100,000,000 a year; that taxation has been reduced to the amount of $170,000,000; that the general welfare of the country was never at so high a point before; and that the interests of its commerce and trade, the stability of its public securities, and the common advancement of all classes of our population would all be best promoted by the re-election of President GRANT, and the continuance of the existing policy of the government. Considering the fact that the interest of one is the interest of all, and that what concerns the capitalist and manufacturer concerns also the farmer and the workingman quite as much, the statement in question is replete with significant suggestions, and will doubtless exert considerable influence on the result of the election in that State.

THE Springfield *Republican* takes another "look at the figures" of the political situation, and thinks, after all, that GREELEY need not sorrow as one utterly without hope, notwithstanding that the chances are desperately against him. But the most curious portion of its article is that in which, referring to its own course during the canvass, it says that it has regarded truthfulness as the highest and most lustrous of journalistic virtues, and has honestly tried to square its practice with its theory. By way of proving its devotion to this high, self-erected standard, the same paper claims that if President GRANT is re-elected it will simply be owing to "the united efforts of the clergymen, college professors, merchant princes, thieves, and shoulder-hitters;" a classification which, it is to be observed, carefully omits the great body of the industrial and producing classes of the country, who constitute the bulk of the membership of the Republican party. If the *Republican* means to imply that the "efforts" of the first class promise to seduce the latter from their convictions and principles, it grossly insults them; while, if it means to convey the impression that the success of the Republican party is in anywise dependent on, or that it has any sympathy with, the misdeeds of that "lewd" element, which, according to the *Tribune*, constitutes the bulk of the Democracy, it equally violates the known truth of things. The captious sneer at the eminent moralists and business men of the country will everywhere be received at its true value. The same paper also speaks of "the Maine purchase of votes"—by way, it is to be presumed, of further illustrating its appreciation of the quality of journalistic veracity. Still it cannot be denied that the Springfield *Republican* is perhaps the fairest and most ingenuous GREELEY journal in the country. What the rest are may therefore be inferred.

THE GREAT FRAUD.

There never was a more senseless plea made than that which ascribes the October result in Pennsylvania to fraud. It is, perhaps, true that frauds were committed; but that they told on the final result no one believes, and no candid man of ordinary intelligence will pretend. That the Greeleyites should be bewildered, we can understand; that they should be at a loss for a reason is perfectly natural; but there is no excuse for trying to make people believe that but for frauds the result would have been different. If frauds have been committed, they have not been all on one side; and if the sum total could be ascertained, the striking of the balance would not be an impossible in the result. Whether HARTRANFT's majority is thirty-five or thirty-six thousand does not alter the grand fact that Greeleyism in Pennsylvania has met its Waterloo, and that Democrats in considerable numbers have contributed toward such a result. There is no fraud even charged so great as that which is sought to be perpetrated by disguising that an overwhelming majority of the voters of Pennsylvania have deliberately, and with an earnestness seldom if ever before witnessed, declared against GREELEY and Greeleyism, and for GRANT. There is no other possible definition, and the defeated leaders who try to make it appear otherwise only furnish another proof of dishonesty and an additional reason why they should not be trusted. They know how false is the cry of fraud—how hopeless their prospect. They see clearly the end of their miserable juggling over GREELEY and Reform. There is not one among them that does not know and confess to himself how wretched is the farce they are playing, and that any attempt to play it with sober faces and apparent earnestness is a fraud ten thousand times greater than the sum total of all they even pretend was committed at the October election.

DAKAITY IN AMERICA.

Peculiar interest attaches to the robbery of the Saratoga National Bank on the 14th inst., because it seems to indicate a new development of the warfare upon property in the United States. It was a regular case of the kind of robbery concerning which the world used to hear so much under its East Indian name of *Dakaity*. Italy also has long been familiar with the mode. In India, under its native rulers, *dakaity* or band robbery was the plague and terror of the people for ages, and its almost complete suppression at the hands of the British conquerers of the country, would, by itself, suffice to justify British domination, as it has done as much as any other single measure to render British domination a blessing. Assembling soon after midnight at their place of rendezvous, the band of *Dakaits* would quietly proceed to the village, or to the house of the rich proprietor, which its chief had determined to rob, and after having done the business, the robbers would melt away in different directions as quietly as they had assembled, and became so completely merged with the population that no trace of them could be found. They never took life if it could be avoided. Our Saratoga Dakaits were evidently very anxious to spare the lives of all the people in the bankhouse. To the mistress and her daughters, according to the testimony of Mrs. HOEVENBERGH, they were "very polite," though they put handcuffs on their hands and gags in their mouths, and tore fine sheets into shreds to make fetters for their feet. Towards Mr. HOEVENBERGH they were less considerate, as they "put his hands in handcuffs behind his back and made him work at the lock in that way." This seems a strange proceeding, as it is difficult to understand how they could expect him to operate successfully on the complicated lock without the use of his eyes. It is altogether a very remarkable affair. It is, however, only one of a class of facts rapidly accumulating, which point to the necessity of taking measures more effectual than any yet devised for the safety of "portable property." No locks yet contrived can be depended upon, and no safes are trustworthy against the invasion of scoundrels. In some of the older sections of the country the police, trained and maintained for the protection of property, have been lately implicated with alarming frequency in crimes against the very interest for whose safety they were employed. Private watchmen are an obvious resource; but, assuming them to be always worthy of confidence, their guardianship is of small account against organized bands of the kind which robbed the Saratoga bank.

Whatever may be the cause, there can be no doubt about the fact, that with the increase of wealth, and with the multiplication of rich men in the country, the number and audacity of the classes who live by theft and robbery are growing at a very alarming rate. To a steadily increasing number in our American communities wealth seems the supreme good, the want of which can be compensated by no other possession or endowment. Though they may not profess unbelief in the reality of those sanctions and penalties, a recognition of which was once so powerful a restraint upon the desires, and so effective a safeguard to the honesty of nearly all, they see them in so dim a light as hardly to be aware that any regard them; while the temptation of money is a constantly acting force which never relaxes its pressure for a moment, disturbing even their dreams with memories of the financial hopes and fears with which their minds by day have been agitated. It is enough merely to hint the possible influence of their observation of others, men already rich and making haste to be richer, who, even while professing to have felt the power of the world to come, and to be moved by the most lofty motives, yet in the ordinary routine of business do not hesitate to suppress the truth and to suggest falsehood in a manner not obviously more saintlike than the lie or the fraud of the merest sinner. Hundreds of the young in every community are thus left "naked to their enemies"—those consuming desires for riches as the only foundation on which to rest social influence and distinction.

Though these remarks may seem a digression from the subject with which we set off, they are really apposite enough. Our robbers of millions are very commonly men of fair business education, who starting in life with good promise of honorable success, succumbed to temptation and to the irresistible desire of becoming suddenly rich. And there can not be a doubt that one of the most powerful temptations to which such men are subjected in this country is the prospect of impunity which is so widely presented before them. Much might be said about the leniency and indulgence with which society in some sections of the country regards departures from rectitude, justified by success or excused by mitigating circumstances. But the more ingenious impunity, the impunity which is helping on with such alarming rapidity the development of crime against property among us, is of another and less pardonable sort. As Mr. EDWARD CRAPSEY remarks in his lately published volume—*The Nether Side of New York*—"statistics show that our thieves wage their crusade against society without much cause to fear the terrors of the law." He says, "it is a well established fact that the nimble pickpocket, and therefore dangerous thieves, very rarely come under the jurisdiction of the courts." Thus, in 1868, of the 2,413 persons arrested for grand larceny in New York, only 347 were disposed of, that is, by acquittal or condemnation; all the rest, 2,066 were dismissed without trial. Of the 130 arrested for robbery, only 11 were disposed of while all the others, 119, were dismissed. And Mr. CRAPSEY thinks the assertion of the New York Superintendent of Police quite credible, "that there are 10,000 indictments quietly laid away in the office of the District Attorney." No doubt, the great metropolis is exceptionally delinquent in this matter, and its failure to execute the law is sufficient to account for much of the crime prevalent throughout the country. But the tendency to excessive relaxation has long been apparent elsewhere as well as in New York, and if duly considered, the fact leaves no room for misgiving as to at least one cause of the growing insecurity of property even in villages and country places, and of the startling progress displayed by American thieves and robbers in the invention of new and in the adoption of old methods of pursuing their nefarious trade.

GEN. CRAWFORD AND MILITARY INTERFERENCE IN THE SOUTH.

So great an outcry has been made by GREELEY organs and orators during the present campaign, concerning the alleged bayonet domination and military oppression by which the Southern States are oppressed, that it is high time the malicious misstatements were effectually put a stop to. This service has been rendered by General S. W. CRAWFORD, of the regular army, a distinguished Pennsylvanian, one of the heroes of Fort Sumter, who has been on military duty in the Southern States ever since the close of the rebellion, and has consequently had the very best opportunities for knowing how the troops are employed. General CRAWFORD is wholly unconnected with politics, and therefore his statements, made in response to the written inquiry of a number of his personal friends, composed of men of both political parties, deserve all the greater weight. He states that, after dividing the whole number of troops in ten Southern States (Texas excepted), there are only four hundred soldiers, including the garrisons, to each State, so that less than one-seventh of the army is stationed in those States; and that the charge of their interference at elections is utterly untrue; the sole object of their presence at the polls—which occurs only when called upon by civil authority empowered to require it, and as often as their presence is deemed essential to the peace and protection of the community—has been to prevent riot and bloodshed; that there has never been an instance in which they attempted to exercise control over the results of an election; and that, so far from any complaint having been made of their presence on such occasions, both parties have long appreciated the fact that the troops in their midst were the best conservators of peace and order, and have repeatedly sought their assistance in times of emergency. So falls to the ground the GREELEY slander that the army has been and is used as an engine of oppression to the Southern people. Gen. CRAWFORD's communication is printed herewith.

IN view of the importance of getting out as heavy a vote as possible at the ensuing Presidential election, it is to be hoped our friends will not forget that there is probably a considerable number of foreign-born persons in the State who, while their term of residence in the country was not sufficient to entitle them to naturalization prior to the October elections, have now fulfilled these preliminary conditions of citizenship. The forthcoming election directly and vitally affects the best welfare and advancement of their adopted land, and not a vote of this class should be permitted to be lost, from oversight or of inattention to the proper formalities of the case.

ONE of the contractors on Potter Palmer's grand hotel in Chicago has filed a petition for a mechanic lien on the land and building for $50,000, on account of work done before the great fire and not yet paid for. The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company is made a party to the defense, they holding mortgages to the amount of $1,000,000 on the property.

A KENTUCKY farmer, whose hens were in the habit of eating all the eggs, has discovered that this unnatural appetite can be cured by feeding to the fowls ground oyster shells.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Persons who are gathering and preserving autumn leaves should beware of the poison ivy (remedies acetate of copper and corrosive sublimate), and the poison sumac or dogwood. The latter has light ash gray stems; the harmless kind has iron-brown.

Child of the grand old autumn!
October floateth by—
A regal grace on her sunlight face,
And a light on her beaming eye:
Over her polished shoulders
To the dull and fading grass,
The golden brown of her hair flows down,
As her springing footsteps pass!

One of the most significant proofs of the recuperative energies of Chicago is found in the continued activity of suburban real estate. Notwithstanding the tightness of the money market for commercial paper, the number of transactions in outside property seems to be not at all diminished, but rather on the increase, at full prices.

Sheep are said to thrive finely during six months of the year in the more elevated portions of the Sierra Nevadas, at an elevation of seven thousand feet, much better than they do in the lower valleys. The range is immense, and free to all who desire to engage in sheep-raising.

To persons concerned about their physique it may be interesting to know that "medicated shirts" are announced as the surest general curative. It is claimed that persons wearing these can dispense with all the pills that flesh is heir to.

The cholera, rapidly moving westward, has now reached Poland, where its ravages are terrible, and its victims are numbered by thousands.

Three-fourths of all the officials in the United States are in connection with the postoffice, but the average income of each is only three hundred dollars per annum—the average salary of all the postmasters being under five hundred dollars.

A Cincinnati youth, guided by the advice of a fortune-teller, recently sought to make a girl love him by means of electricity working from under the chair. When the time came she sprang into the air about three feet, and when she came down she landed in her lover's hair and took about two handfuls and then told him she hated him. No match.

A buried town in Oregon and the hull of a ship in the American desert are among the latest discoveries.

The Louisville Exposition, on a capital of $154,000, has netted the directors the sum of $20,000—a profit of about thirteen per cent. This is the result of the first year's effort.

A number of capitalists have taken it upon themselves to open the beautiful valley of the Kankakee river, in Illinois, and develop its many and varied resources. The Kankakee river, beside being one of the most charming in the West, is one of the best in that region for navigation purposes. Being fed by living springs, taking their rise in the northern part of the State and Indiana, it is not affected so unfavorably by drought as other streams.

An Indiana town has a pig with a human face which the citizens call a *lusus naturæ*. If he had had the human body also, a place would have been given him among other human pigs, and no mention made of it.

Speaking of Cincinnati, a writer in the Boston *Post* says: There is no city, probably, of which so large a proportion of society spends so much time abroad, which imports so large a proportion of European customs and tastes, and which loses so large a proportion of individuality and nerve.

The lumbermen of Canada and the Northwest are starting large gangs of men to the woods every day, to commence operations for the coming Winter's work.

The latest invention for travelers is a combined compass, thermometer and barometer, the latter measuring 13,000 feet, and the whole in a solid silver case about two inches in diameter.

A proposition broached a year or more ago by the leading Evangelists of both the old and new worlds, for the revision of the Bible, has just taken practical shape in New York, where a committee, composed of the leading theologians and scholars of the country has been constituted for the purpose.

Literary mattiness, so popular among the *elite* of London, are to be introduced into fashionable society in this country next winter. Those entertainments are understood to be highly intellectual.

An enterprising Chicagoan has begun the publication of a business directory, to be issued complete each month. The necessity of a work which will give the location of every business house and keep pace with the frequent changes continually going on, has caused this undertaking.

Cape Town, Africa, is said to be getting to be about what California was in palmiest days of revolver and bowie knife, before order was at last settled, and when the refuse of Mexican brigands and the most turbulent spirits of the whole earth met in rich territory, each acting on the principle that to the strongest belong the spoils.

An excellent business was done this season in the Columbia (Oregon) river by the salmon catchers. The total number of salmon taken on the lower Columbia river during the season of four months, amounted to to 39,580, weighing 5,300,000 pounds, and worth $640,000. There were also large numbers sent to market for sale fresh.

The stream of emigration from the British Isles continues to flow with undiminished force. The official reports of the departures from the single port of Liverpool alone during the last three months amount to the enormous figure of fifty-four thousand souls.

Metallic money being now scarce in France, the project of an aluminium coinage has been projected, and has obtained the sanction of high chemical authorities.

The Harvard students seem determined to profit by their defeat in the last boat-race, and are already setting things in motion for a thorough organization of the new campaign. They held a three meeting the other day, and discussed ways and means, and exhibited much earnestness and enthusiasm for the next contest.

We are glad to know that the Postmaster General, in his forthcoming annual report, will urge the adoption of the postal telegraph scheme, and will submit tabular statements and statistics to show that postal telegraphy has met with great success in all the the countries that have adopted it.

Down in Tennessee, the other day, a small snake was, according to local prints, sawed out of a solid log, where he was cotied up in a little cavity, just large enough to hold him, more than a foot from the surface. The question is how the tree managed to hold the snake long enough to grow around him.

The Northwest is liable to serious prairie and wood fires again this fall, reviving the recollections of a year ago. Minnesota and the adjoining territory of Dakota have already suffered considerably from the devastating flames.

The recent death of five persons by the fall of one building at Louisville bids fair to have the effect of calling attention to the laxity of architects and contractors elsewhere, and to occasion a greater care in the erection of buildings and a broader sense of responsibility in builders.

Mrs. O'Leary, of Chicago, who owned the cow that set the fire, is to have a benefit ball, tickets $1, in consideration of the vast improvements made in the city during the past year.

A man in Wiscasset, Maine, claims to have discovered mysterious writings on the rocks of that place, and the wise men of the East are to be called on to decipher the inscriptions.

The Eastern clothing trade is reported to be remarkably active. The large houses were never in a more prosperous condition, having increased their trade in every direction this season, and no fears are entertained in regard to their financial standing.

THE brewers of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, also the General Committee of the Brewers' Association of the United States, have memorialized the Commissioner of Internal Revenue respecting the proposed introduction of stamp cancellers to each brewer's cask or package. They argue that such a measure would entail enormous expenses upon the government, and that it would be to them without any corresponding advantage to the government. They calculate that to carry out such a system would cost the revenue fifty cents on their $3,750,000, one-fourth of which would be a dead loss to the brewers. They maintain that the tax on manufactured liquors can, by the present law, be collected almost to a dollar, and that consequently the new system would prove an unnecessary as onerous.

IN the Supreme Court of New York on Tuesday application was made by counsel for Edward S. Stokes to admit new testimony. The new testimony consists in the statement of a former reporter of the *Times* newspaper, named St. Clair, to the effect that at the time of the shooting at the Grand Central, he distinctly saw a pistol in the hands of Colonel Fisk. He says he was for various reasons afraid to make public his knowledge of the circumstance before, also that a friend of deponent's, named Miller, was with him at the time, and can testify to the same fact; also, that just before the shooting, he saw Fisk leaning on the bannistrade with his left hand, in a watching position. The pistol was one of the Smith & Wesson's make. This is remarkable testimony, if true. It remains to be seen how the court will treat it.

A REAL estate firm in Alexandria, Virginia, are now in treaty with the representatives of a colony from Alsace and Lorraine to sell them land on one of the streets adjoining Alexandria. These colonists propose to locate a town, and purchase sufficient land around to combine agriculture and manufacture. They have two hundred families enrolled, with a subscribed capital of $160,000, and are sanguine that they will be able to increase the number to at least two thousand families. This is a practical and important movement, and one which promises well for the South.

A MOST important discovery is made in England concerning the potatoe disease—namely, that the starch of which the tuber is largely composed is not affected by it (we presume in its earlier stages). All that is necessary to save the most valuable portion of diseased potatoes is to peel and rasp them into cold water, when the starch sinks to the bottom and the diseased woody fiber, &c., can be poured off. Fresh water should be poured on and the starch stirred through it several times, so as to carry off all impurities. The starch can then be dried and preserved like corn or wheat starch.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* discourses about Ohio as follows: "There is no doubt that if the Democrats polled their party strength in conjunction with the Liberals, the State could be carried for Greeley. But we have no assurance that such will be the case. The appeal of the Democratic State Executive Committee may stir some sluggish souls to duty, but the vire of desertion will prevail so widely in November as to make the case of Ohio hopeless.

LYNDSAY RUSSELL, C. E., of Toronto, is in Chicago, making arrangements with the Dearborn Observatory for telegraphic time signals with the surveying parties who are now engaged in fixing the boundary lines between the United States and the British territory in the neighborhood of Manitoba. They will also determine the meridian lines that bound Manitoba on the east and west.

OF Louisville the *Courier-Journal* says: "Except Chicago, no city in the West has kept up the steady, prosperous pace which has characterized the progress of Louisville these years. It is safe to say that we have added ten per centum to our population since the taking of the last census. The building statistics this year will show the creation of nearly twelve hundred substantial houses."

THE estrike of the Chicago bricklayers bids fair to end speedily in defeat. Large numbers of masons are flocking to the city from the country districts, and contractors are perfectly indifferent as to what becomes of the strikers. The work of building is being pushed forward rapidly, and they are in no danger of being left in the lurch with their contracts.

CHARLES B. IDMAN, whoever he may be, announces through the Calcutta journals that he intends to make a voyage from India to England, through the canal, in about thirty-two feet long, eight feet beam, and two and a half tons burden, accompanied by one person and a dog. We pity the poor dog, but the men ought to know better.

MILITARY RULE IN THE SOUTH.

A False Charge Effectually Disposed of by Gen. S. W. Crawford.

CITIZENS OF CHAMBERSBURG TO GEN. CRAWFORD.
CHAMBERSBURG, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.,
October 5, 1872.

Brevet Maj. General S. W. Crawford, U. S. Army:

GENERAL—We, the undersigned, your friends and neighbors, knowing that you have recently returned from a long tour of military service at the South, and believing that your opportunities for observation have been more than ordinarily extended, would respectfully inquire of you as to the truth of certain grave charges respecting the improper use of the military in that section.

We have been told that the army has been and is used as an engine of oppression to the Southern people. It has been openly and repeatedly charged, in the public press and at the hustings, that martial regulations have been substituted for civil rule, and the bayonets of troops for the ballots of citizens; that, in a word, an intolerable military despotism has been established and exists everywhere in the Southern country.

The distinguished service you rendered the country during the war, from the beginning to the end, your connection especially with large bodies of Pennsylvania troops, has made you known to all our people, who would receive with satisfaction and reliance an expression from you upon this subject.

We respectfully ask that you give us, if you can consistently with your official position, information concerning the truth of these accusations.

We are, General, very respectfully,
[Signed] JAMES G. ELDER,
F. S. STUMBAUGH,
D. O. GEHR,
JOHN L. RITCHEY,
JOHN ROWE,
JOHN STEWART,
and fifty others.

GEN. CRAWFORD'S REPLY.
NEAR CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,
October 5, 1872.

To Messrs. James G. Elder, F. S. Stumbaugh, D. O. Gehr, John L. Ritchey, John Rowe, John Stewart, and fifty others:

GENTLEMEN—Your communication of the 3d inst has been received.

You ask me, if consistent with my official obligations, that I would respond to certain allegations and assertions made in the press and before our people in reference to the action of the military in the South, and this request is made by "friends and neighbors," and in the interest of truth.

While I would preferably avoid any act that would add to the bitterness of the political strife now agitating the country, I believe that I have no right to withhold from you a full and cordial response to your communication, coming to me under such circumstances, and based as it is upon the highest grounds.

For nearly the last five years I have been in continuous service on the South—in Kentucky and Alabama. My duties have brought me in direct contact with the people, and as an officer of the military force of the government I have had abundant opportunity to observe the workings of the army: to know personally the aims and objects to be attained, and how and in what manner the means to the attainment of those objects were to be used. And I solemnly say to you, gentlemen, that never, in my entire course of duty at the South, have I known of one single act that would lead me to think that the allegations you mention were well founded. Carefully guarded by thoroughly prepared orders and instructions, the army could not become an engine of oppression if it would.

So far as my personal knowledge goes, its use is wholly and entirely in support of the civil power, and then only when called upon by civil authority empowered to require it, and as often as their presence is deemed essential to the peace and protection of the community.

There never was a time when a body of troops at the polls could not have controlled the elections if they desired, and there never has been an instance of such interference, or where they have concerned themselves with the result of the election.

In this connection let me call your attention to the facts developed in the able speech of the Attorney General of the United States, at Philadelphia, a few weeks since, in reference to this subject.

He stated that after dividing the whole number of troops in ten South-ern States (Texas excepted) there were only four hundred soldiers, including the garrisons, to each State, so that less than one-seventh of the army is stationed in those States.

Men of intelligence in the South have long appreciated the fact that the troops in their midst were the conservators of peace and of order; and they were subordinate to civil law, and they make no complaint of their presence, and as far as my experience has gone political parties have sought their assistance in times of emergency.

The misstatements you have brought to my notice are assertions only, without attempt at proof or recital of fact. My personal observation has enabled me to form but one opinion in regard to the troops in the South, and that is that they are used exclusively in support of the civil authority, and in no other way; and that statements to the effect that they are used to oppress the Southern people, to interfere with civil industry, or to aid in any other way except in accordance with the Constitution and the laws of the land, is wholly erroneous.

Trusting, gentlemen, that I have given a satisfactory reply to your communication,

I am, with great respect, Your obedient servant,
[Signed] S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. Army.

PERSONAL.

Robert Bonner will erect a monument to Fanny Fern. She wrote regularly for his paper, the *Ledger*—during almost the entire period of her literary distinction. The monument will be placed in the beautiful cemetery of Mount Auburn, where repose the remains of another eminent contributor to the *Ledger*—Edward Everett.

Justin McCarthy, who has been traveling among the Highlands, says: "The hostess of the inn at Melrose showed us with great pride a photograph of General Sherman, but told us it did not do him justice, and that he was a far finer man and had been in that very parlor."

Joaquin Miller has gone to Europe. The lectures and comments upon him by his late wife, and their reported publication in the newspapers, are said to have driven him half distracted, and to have decided him to leave the country. His friends declare she is well aware of his extreme sensitiveness, and that she has taken her present course mainly to annoy and torture him. They add that many of her stories are false; that he has given her twice the alimony allowed her by the courts; that he provides generously for their children; that she married him, carrying fifteen hundred dollars per quarter as her first to want and insists on procuring a divorce. Miller does not mention his domestic affairs, and when he his intimates, but to them he deplores the past, is distressed by the present, and sorely depressed by the progress of the future. He is admitted by his friends to have numerous affectations, to be often incorrect in statement, and whimsical to an unpleasant degree, but they say that, omitting those eccentricities, he is a gentle, generous, chivalrous fellow, full of humanity, tenderness and lofty aspiration.

Robert Dale Owen has contracted with the *Atlantic Monthly* to publish his autobiography, in twelve monthly numbers, beginning with the number for January. The work will be very comprehensive in scope, and likely to prove interesting to a large class of readers, whether they do or not agree with the author's views on "spiritualism." Mr. Owen's personal recollections extend back as far as Godwin, author of *Political Justice*, and husband of Mary Wolstonecraft; Mrs. Shelley, Lady Byron and her mother, Lord Brougham, Jeremy Bentham, Thomas Clarkson, Spurzheim, Gen. Lafayette, Sir Rowland Hill, Miss Landon, &c., &c. His grandfather was a partner with Sir Richard Arkwright in the very earliest cotton-spinning, and the character, life, and humanitarian experiments of his father, Robert Owen, of Lanark, are, of course, well known to the son.

It is said that Miss Emily Faithfull will never marry. She will therefore be Faithfull unto death.

Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, once Street Commissioner in New York, and afterward an active officer in the rebel service, is on a visit to his old friends in New York. David L. Yulee, an almost forgotten ante-war notoriety, is also visiting that city. He wants to get his disabilities removed, and get back to his old place as Senator from Florida.

Says the London *Telegraph*: "The American government must be congratulated on the ease with which it placed its hand on lawyers of such eminence as Mr. Evarts and Mr. Caleb Cushing."

At a meeting, the other evening, of all the Washington newspaper correspondents a committee of thirteen was unanimously appointed to make arrangements for a grand banquet to be tendered to Stanley on his arrival in that city, as a testimonial to the honor which he has conferred upon their profession.

Boston is rich in heroic ashes. Under the shadow of Park Street Church, on Tremont street, in the most busy part of the city, lies the dust of three signers of the Declaration of Independence, Hancock, Adams and Paine; of seven Massachusetts Governors, Hancock, Adams, Bowdoin, Sumner, Sullivan, Love and Eustis; and not far distant, under a larch tree, close to the iron fence, the ashes of the victims of the Boston massacre. Among other noted persons buried there were John Hull, mint master in 1652; James Sewall, of most honored memory; Peter Faneuil, General Joseph Warren, Colonel Paul Revere and Richard Bellingham, a colonial governor. A white marble slab, with the simple inscription, "No. 16, Tomb of Hancock," indicates the tomb of the distinguished patriot. John Hancock, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence.

On the 23d, 24th and 25th of August a very high priest, whose name is Ignia Shonin, and whose residence is at Fujisawa, held receptions in one of the large temples in Yokohama, Japan. He bestowed his blessings on the natives by giving them a piece of paper which had been blessed in such a manner as to protect all those to whom he gave it from being injured by falls. Over four thousand persons, men, women and children, visited this holy man(?) in one day. He claims to possess a special gift from Heaven, which is that, notwithstanding his head is bowed down so low that it would be impossible for him to see the persons to whom he gives the piece of paper, he is able to tell them apart from the rest. On the 23d of August he refused two men and two women his blessing because he said he felt they were bad people. His priest travels to all parts of the country, and bestows his blessings upon the natives, who reward him with a few cents, which they throw in the middle of the temple after having struck a gong with a rope to attract the deities' attention, wishing at the same time to attract many passers-by some words.

HERETOFORE Chicago's rivals have been Cincinnati and St. Louis, but now Philadelphia steps into the ring. In an article on the "new Chicago and the new Philadelphia," the *Inquirer* of the latter city says: "While Chicago was building a warehouse or dwelling for each half hour of each working day Philadelphia was building one in every twenty-nine minutes. The truth is that we grow with such astonishing rapidity as to notice is taken of it by our own citizens. Streets north and south and west have sprung into existence during the year, which a twelvemonth ago were truck patches or farmers' commons. Rows upon rows of tenements have been erected; stores, shops, factories and warehouses have been built without exciting more than a passing notice. Wonder is constantly expressed at the miraculous growth of the burned Chicago, but none at the similar growth of Philadelphia. It seems incredible, but it is still true, that a city as great in extent as the new Chicago has been added to Philadelphia within the year. And all this while our citizens were contributing money and material and skill to build the destroyed Western town.

By the confession of James Kenny, a noted thief now serving a term in the Tennessee penitentiary, the facts of the Schooner diamond robbery in New Orleans in 1871 have become known. It seems that the robbery was planned by the notorious "Billy" Forrester, and in order to carry it out successfully, the robbers hired men to set fire to steamboats lying at the levee, and thus draw away the attention of the police. The plot was carried out, the steamboats Thompson Dean, Magnolia and four others burned, and the robbers got away with $100,000 worth of plunder, which was divided among them and disposed of in different parts of the country.

THEY are discussing what is to become of Greeley and the *Tribune* after the November fiasco. Says a New York letter: "Mr. Greeley says, if defeated, he shall retire to Chappaqua, and spend the balance of his days in retirement from public affairs. He is thought to be too partisan in his constitutional make up to be a successful editor of an independent newspaper, and it seems not unlikely that the *Tribune* may pass under entirely new management."

GOV. BAKER, of Indiana, has decided to call an extra session of the Legislature of that State, to meet on the 12th prox. He will recommend in his message that a constitutional convention be called at once.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

ELECTORS.

Adolph E. Borie,	Theodore Strong,
John M. Thompson,	John Passmore,
William D. Forten,	William J. Colegrove,
Joseph A. Bonham,	Jesse Merrill,
Marcus A. Davis,	Henry Oriady,
George Morrison Coates,	Robert Bell,
Henry Bumm,	Jasper M. Thomson,
Theodore M. Wilson,	Isaac Frazer,
John M. Broomall,	George W. Andrews,
Francis Shroder,	Henry Lloyd,
Mark H. Richards,	John J. Gillespie,
Edward H. Green,	James Patterson,
David R. Shoemaker,	John W. Wallace,
Daniel R. Miller,	Charles C. Boyd.
Leander M. Morton,	

Our Bodily Infirmities.

Physical infirmities are the lot of all. Millions are always sick. No man, woman or child is uniformly in perfect health. Much, however, of the sickness and suffering which render life a burden to so many of our fellow beings is due to carelessness and neglect. A mighty antidote to the leading causes of disease has been provided. It is as 14 unless as it is efficient. No poisonous drug enters into its composition. It is an undefiled stimulant, tonic and aperient, of which every ingredient is vegetable. This unexceptionable preventative and restorative medicine is not "a new thing under the sun." Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will soon have been before the world a quarter of a century, and it is not too much to aver that thousands, aye, tens of thousands, are now using it who would have been in their graves years ago had they not been strengthened and sustained by this wholesome stimulant. The rapidity with which minor ailments often become, when neglected, obstinate diseases, is well known. This tonic is famous for the immediate check which it gives to these breeders of deadly disorders. The sensation of langnor, the sick headache, the nervousness, the indisposition to exertion, the nausea, the confusion of brain, the physical debility, which are intended to premonish us of the approach of serious danger, are invariably removed by a few doses of the bitters. The fame of the preparation as a genuine specific for dyspepsia, bilious complaints, malarious fevers, rheumatism and chronic debility, is as wide as the world; and in these days of infamous charlatanism, when fierce cathartics, that rob the invalid of the last remnants of his strength, are advertised as invigorants (?), it is indeed a blessing to mankind that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are everywhere procurable, and everywhere popular.

FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH

HAIR RESTORER

It will change any Gray Hair to

ITS FORMER YOUTHFUL COLOR IN FROM THREE TO SIX APPLICATIONS.

and suits all shades of color and complexion. It will not stain the Hands, Scalp or Clothing. It contains no sediment, is perfectly clear and harmless, leaves no sulphur or other bad smell on the hair, but is

DELIGHTFULLY PERFUMED.

As a Hair Dressing THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH has no equal: it makes the hair rich in appearance, glossy, and curly. It is warranted to remove Dandruff, which is so destructive to the roots of the hair, also the heat and humors of the scalp, and arrests the falling out of the hair; allays itching of the scalp; renders the hair soft, full and lustrous, and keeps the head DELIGHTFULLY COOL AND AGREEABLE.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent,
84 Market street, corner Diamond.

VOICE LOZENGES,

THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, and all AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT.

These Lozenges are the most efficacious and pleasant ever yet introduced to the public and are especially recommended to Public Speakers, Singers and others who are predisposed to Affections of the Throat. Imported and for sale in dozen Boxes and 1 lb Bottles, by

George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished on

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, STARK, MASSILLON, SALEM, LISBON, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of OHIO.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
O. G. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH.

W. M. TEETERS, Cashier.

GEO. B. HILL....C. HANSON LOVE....JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to Londonderry and London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow and Belfast.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of Scotland, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 17, 1872.

The feeling in the money market now is much more quiet and calm than for some days past. There does not appear to be the same pressure to sell paper to-day that we have before noticed. Either buyers have been found or wants otherwise supplied. Banks—very many of them, at least—have improved their condition by holding back from discounts until they are more able to improve the opportunities afforded them of taking choice paper at good rates. The operation of reducing loans in stringent times is a trying one to the mercantile community, and plainly shows that entering the autumn months, when money is most wanted, with loans running at the highest point is unwise, and leads to derangement and distress. The stringent condition of the market has led to a very conservative tone in mercantile transactions. Holders are not disposed to sell except for cash or strong paper, and buyers hold aloof from entering into contracts, and business is thus reduced.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115½	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¾	114¾
10-40s	108¾	110¾
New 5s	112¾	113
Currency 6s	118	118

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112½
United States 6s of 1881	116¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	116
United States 10-40s	108¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Currency Pacifics	

—San Francisco papers denounce the law there which taxes mortgages as well as the property represented by the mortgage. The savings banks have fortified themselves by exacting the amount of tax from borrowers on mortgages, but the tax has to be a damper upon enterprise generally. The question is expected to come before the Supreme Court.

—Attorney General Sylvester has ordered proceedings to be instituted in the Supreme Court of Baltimore against thirteen national banks in that city to recover from each the State tax upon its stock. The banks deny their liability.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 17, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	112¾	113	113	113	113
Canton		101	100		
Western Union Tel		77	77		
Quicksilver		43½	43¾		
Pacific Mail	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Adams Express		94	93¾		
Wells, Fargo Express		86½	86½		
American Express		71	71		
United States Express	95½	95½	95½	95½	
New York Central Scrip					
New York Central	91	90¾	90½	90¾	90¾
Reading		97	97		
Michigan Central		116	116		
Michigan Southern	91	90¾	90¾	91	91½
Illinois Central		132	132		
Cleveland and Pittsb'h		92½	92½	92½	
Chicago and Rock Island	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Do. preferred		98½			
Rock Island	110½	110½	110½	110½	111
St. Paul		36	36	36	36
Do. preferred		76	76	76	76
Wabash		71	71	71	
Do. preferred					
Fort Wayne	94	94	93	93	93
Ohio and Mississippi	43½	43½	43	43½	43
Chicago and Alton			110½	111½	
Do. preferred			120½	120½	
Boston, Hartford & Erie			1	1	
Erie	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
New Jersey Central			102	102½	
Union Pacific	40	40	40	40	40

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna's Central	58½ Lehigh Valley R. R.
Phila. and Erie	25½ North Penna R. R.
Lehigh Navigation	38½ United Cos. of N. J.
Catawissa	30½ Schuylkill Navigat'n
Oil Creek & Alley'n R.	34½ Reading

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 17, 1872.

REMARKS—During the present week the market has remained very uniform, prices scarcely changing, not enough at least to make note of. The weather to-day was anything but agreeable to pedestrians who had a considerable traveling to do. Our merchants are inclined to believe that if we have a heavy rain storm soon prices will be higher, that is, farmers will receive higher prices for their produce and the merchants receiving the usual advance. But our readers will ask what will cause any advance? Well, the answer in plain, our streets are now crowded with wholesale and jobbing dealers from producers, and coming, as many do, from twenty to thirty miles, thus preventing our dealers from doing any thing like a trade they ought to. But if the rain continues it will stop all this, for the country roads will be made impassable, and thus prevent a large number of the country people from meddling their self-styled superiors. It will be seen, as above stated, in this case, both farmers and dealers will be benefited, the farmers receiving better prices, owing to the supply being somewhat curtailed, and with the latter venture retained, will find purchasers more plenty, thereby enabling them to keep a constant fresh supply of provisions and produce on hand.

The flour and grain markets seem to be well maintained, with little or nothing new to note.

Provisions have had a fair market, and the prices are the same as reported in our last issue.

Produce continues plenti ul, and the fall trade will begin with a large increase over that of former years.

Groceries still ready and in good demand, and coffees are in every respect gratified at the present state of the trade.

It never Baking Powder is eagerly sought after, and during the past we k the trade in this useful household article has been quite active. The prices remain as usual, viz.: by cases, ₰ doz, ₰1 75; ½ lb cans, ₰ doz, ₰3 25; 1 lb cans, ₰ doz, ₰6 00.

Sapolio m y also come in for a fair notice, and sells rapidly at ₰ cake for sake of its cleansing qualities.

We will not enumerate our entire list in this issue, but instead will give the receipts of the leading articles reported since our last:

Oats, sacks	80	Flour, bbls	1,200
Barley, sacks	6	Oil, bbls	54
Corn, sacks	540	Wheat, sacks	515
Butter, lbs	22		

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 17, 1872.

C, 10x14, charcoal	$16 25
C, 10x14, charcoal	19 00
C, 12x15, charcoal	16 75
X, 12x17, charcoal	19 50
X, 14x20, charcoal	17 25
X, 14x20, charcoal	20 00
C, 14x20, leaded	15 00
C, 14x20, leaded	17 50
₰ Tin	42

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

OCTOBER 16.—Owing to the continued stringency in the money market, so far as commercial paper is concerned, the business is still limited. The stock of both foreign and domestic is remarkably small, and the receipts are very light. Producers hold their stocks well in hand looking for an advance, but it is impossible to foresee the course of the market, in view of the abnormal state of affairs at present existing. The markets in England remain firm, with no further increase in prices, however, to lead to additional shipments. The sales comprise Indian Cape at 18c to 24c; 27 do Montevideo ₰c, 5,000 lbs Entrerios at 60c; 2,000 lbs medium fleece ₰c, 5,000 lbs Buenos Ayres at 50c; 60 bags fulling pulled, 30@35c; 140 bales to ₰c; 30,000 lbs Texas ₰c, 13 bales California at ₰ ₰c, 25 bales Cape ₰c.—*Commercial List.*

HIDES, TALLOW AND PELTS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 17, 1872.

REMARKS—During the present week the market has remained very uniform, prices scarcely changing, not enough at least to make note of. The weather to-day was anything but agreeable to pedestrians who had a considerable traveling to do. Our merchants are inclined to believe that if we have a heavy rain storm soon prices will be higher, that is, farmers will receive higher prices for their produce and the merchants receiving the usual advance. But our readers will ask what will cause any advance? Well, the answer is plain, our streets are now crowded with wholesale and jobbing dealers from producers, and coming, as many do, from twenty to thirty miles, thus preventing our dealers from doing any thing like a trade they ought to. But if the rain continues it will stop all this, for the country roads will be made impassable, and thus prevent a large number of the country people from meddling their self-styled superiors. It will be seen, as above stated, in this case, both farmers and dealers will be benefited, the farmers receiving better prices, owing to the supply being somewhat curtailed, and with the latter venture retained, will find purchasers more plenty, thereby enabling them to keep a constant fresh supply of provisions and produce on hand.

The flour and grain markets seem to be well maintained, with little or nothing new to note.

Provisions have had a fair market, and the prices are the same as reported in our last issue.

Produce continues plenti ul, and the fall trade will begin with a large increase over that of former years.

Groceries still ready and in good demand, and coffees are in every respect gratified at the present state of the trade.

It never Baking Powder is eagerly sought after, and during the past we k the trade in this useful household article has been quite active. The prices remain as usual, viz.: by cases, ₰ doz, ₰1 75; ½ lb cans, ₰ doz, ₰3 25; 1 lb cans, ₰ doz, ₰6 00.

Sapolio m y also come in for a fair notice, and sells rapidly at ₰ cake for sake of its cleansing qualities.

We will not enumerate our entire list in this issue, but instead will give the receipts of the leading articles reported since our last:

Oats, sacks	80	Flour, bbls	1,200
Barley, sacks	6	Oil, bbls	54
Corn, sacks	540	Wheat, sacks	515
Butter, lbs	22		

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 17, 1872.

C, 10x14, charcoal	$16 25
C, 10x14, charcoal	19 00
C, 12x15, charcoal	16 75
X, 12x17, charcoal	19 50
X, 14x20, charcoal	17 25
X, 14x20, charcoal	20 00
C, 14x20, leaded	15 00
C, 14x20, leaded	17 50
₰ Tin	42

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

OCTOBER 16.—Owing to the continued stringency in the money market, so far as commercial paper is concerned, business is still limited. The stock of both foreign and domestic is remarkably small, and the receipts are very light. Producers hold their stocks well in hand looking for an advance, but it is impossible to foresee the course of the market, in view of the abnormal state of affairs at present existing. The markets in England remain firm, with no further increase in prices, however, to lead to additional shipments. The sales comprise Indian Cape at 18c to 24c; 27 do Montevideo ₰c, 5,000 lbs Entrerios at 60c; 2,000 lbs medium fleece ₰c, 5,000 lbs Buenos Ayres at 50c; 60 bags fulling pulled, 30@35c; 140 bales to ₰c; 30,000 lbs Texas ₰c, 13 bales California at ₰ ₰c, 25 bales Cape ₰c.—*Commercial List.*

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 17, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Thursday, Oct. 10	2,040	7,900	2,350	80	
Friday, Oct. 11					
Saturday, Oct. 12	2,005	5,250	950	45	
Monday, Oct. 13	900	4,500	1,200	65	
Monday, Oct. 14	1,750	5,000	2,150	60	
Tuesday, Oct. 15					
Wednesday, Oct. 16	700	4,000	2,800	50	100
Total	8,495	25,650	12,250	230	100
Last week	8,928	25,500	13,750	105	51

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Thursday, Oct. 10	3,280	3,600	2,900	75	
Friday, Oct. 11	1,780	2,100	1,000	30	
Saturday, Oct. 12	1,000	2,100	300		
Monday, Oct. 14	1,100	6,200	1,400	45	
Tuesday, Oct. 15	1,120	1,800	200		
Wednesday, Oct. 16	1,250	6,000	9,200	75	150
Total	8,980	24,800	16,750	195	150
Last week	7,634	25,500	7,400	105	51

Cattle.

Since the time of our last report, the receipts of cattle have been light of those intended for sale at this point, and fair of th ough stock. Buyers came here this week reporting Eas ern markets bad, and were determined to purchase cattle at figures lower than last week. Had it not been for the light run they would no doubt have succeeded in doing so, but as the prices of last week were ruin ous, sellers were not disposed to accede to buyers' wishes. On this account there has been very little trade done up till Wednesday evening, buyers holding off and hoping for increased receipts, which would break the market. To-day those who intend to purchase will have to do so in order to get shipped out in time.

The quality of the cattle is generally common; but few good bunches have been offered, and although they find a ready sale at that common, still the bad markets of the last few weeks have had an effect and they sell lower than for some time past.

At the writing it looks as if trade would move at about last week's prices. Sellers fully expected an advance, as la t week's prices were bad and the run this week light, but the r hopes are disappointed. All the cattle in the yards will be sold, but the prices will be low.

Stockers.

The number of stockers on hand is fair. The demand is light and sellers experience difficulty in getting rid of this kind of cattle. Prices are the lowest known for a long time.

Bulls.

The supply of bulls fair. There is a good demand and sales are made without any difficulty. Prices of good ones have improved the last few days.

PRICES.

Extra 1,840 to 1,500 lbs, steers ₰6 50 to ₰6 75; prime, 1,200 lbs, steers ₰6 00 to ₰6 25; prime, 1,200 lbs, steers ₰5 25 to ₰5 50; prime, 1,100 lbs, steers ₰4 50 to ₰5 00; fair, 1,000 lbs, steers ₰3 75 to ₰4 25; common steers ₰2 75 to ₰3 50; bulls ₰2 50 to ₰3 25; stockers ₰3 to ₰3 50.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs during the week just closed have been fair. The quality has generally been good both of Yorkers and Philadelphia stock. Trade since our last report has been fair on all grades, and with a good demand, stock has sold, shipped out about as fast as it arrived. Yesterday the buyers tried to hold pretty firmly, and prices ruled from 5 to 10c higher, and the market was very active. To-day the feeling is good, and they are purchasing liberally, at figures running from ₰5 50 to ₰5 65 lb. It will be seen by the above that Eastern markets are anxious almost as much for their class of hogs as Philadelphian buyers. How long the market will continue good we cannot say, but believe that heavy receipts are not looked for, and it would not surprise us to see a decline at least in Yorkers.

PRICES.

Following are the current rates: Extra Philadelphia ₰5 60 to ₰5 70; prime Philadelphia ₰5 25 to ₰5 30; prime Yorkers, ₰4 80 to ₰5 10; common ₰4 60 to ₰4 75.

Sheep.

The run of sheep the last week has been very heavy. The buyers from the east report bad markets there and that with the heavy run had a bad effect here. On Tuesday the pens were all full of sheep but buyers held off and did not purchase any. Yesterday they took a few, but trade was slow and dull with prices 5@10c lower, good to ₰c on common lower than last week. At this time the outlook was bad, some sheep are shipping out on commission but if the run continues fine it will undoubtedly go lower.

PRICES.

Following are the current rates: Extra Philadelphia ₰5 50 to ₰5 60; prime Philadelphia ₰5 25 to ₰5 30; prime Yorkers, ₰4 80 to ₰5 10; common ₰4 60 to ₰4 75.

Cattle.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
16	15,020	₰ 5 00	1	1,310	₰ 3 75
19	18,840	4 40	15	16,840	4 80
1	1,210	3 00	1	1,200	3 00
1	1,220	3 62½	1	1,220	3 62½
1	1,760	4 87½	1	1,640	4 62½
1	1,110	2 50	4	3,240	2 75
40	37,220	4 00	21	21,770	4 00
1	1,000	3 00	24	24,180	4 50
17	18,210	4 00	1	1,300	3 00
96	96,190	6 00	17	21,130	5 75
21	19,850	4 00	1	1,040	3 00
14	11,210	3 12½	3	3,460	2 50

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

6	5,300	3 87½	1	1,010	2 75
1	per head	2 00	2	2,960	3 25
21	21,220	6 25	13	13,240	3 87½
24	23,900	4 12½	6	5,870	3 00
2	1,930	3 62½	1	1,000	3 00
1	1,220	3 62½	3	3,070	3 62½
1	1,760	4 87½	1	1,640	4 62½
1	1,110	2 50	4	3,240	2 75
40	37,220	4 00	21	21,770	4 00
1	1,000	3 00	24	24,180	4 50
17	18,210	4 00	1	1,300	3 00
96	96,190	6 00	17	21,130	5 75
21	19,850	4 00	1	1,040	3 00
14	11,210	3 12½	3	3,460	2 50

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

6	5,300	3 87½	1	1,010	2 75
1	per head	2 00	2	2,960	3 25
21	21,220	6 25	13	13,240	3 87½
24	23,900	4 12½	6	5,870	3 00
2	1,930	3 62½	1	1,000	3 00
1	1,220	3 62½	3	3,070	3 62½
1	1,760	4 87½	1	1,640	4 62½
1	1,110	2 50	4	3,240	2 75
40	37,220	4 00	21	21,770	4 00
1	1,000	3 00	24	24,180	4 50
17	18,210	4 00	1	1,300	3 00
96	96,190	6 00	17	21,130	5 75
21	19,850	4 00	1	1,040	3 00
14	11,210	3 12½	3	3,460	2 50

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

18	18,310	4 00	1	1,000	2 75
18	16,770	3 50	18	19,240	5 00
5	4,470	4 00	5	5,210	4 00
6	5,060	3 75	2	1,850	4 25
15	6,310	3 50	2	2,280	4 00
3	2,730	5 75	17	21,170	6 00
18	17,280	5 25	18	21,310	5 50
2	1,820	4 87½	2	2,100	5 25
1	1,060	3 25	3	3,240	4 00
	per head	27 00	2	2,350	4 50
114	113,040	5 75	1	1,060	3 50
19	19,060	5 00	19	16,310	4 00
15	14,170	4 00	1	15,960	5 00
3	2,180	4 00	1	1,230	4 00
2	2,020	4 62½	11	11,640	5 00
13	9,660	3 00	11	9,210	3 50
16	16,000	4 00	2	2,300	4 00

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, & CO. SOLD

18	21,420	5 80	22	22,030	4 50
1	1,000	3 75	2	2,020	4 00
18	14,130	4 50	23	21,754	4 00
18	17,280	5 00	18	17,960	4 50
1	1,250	3 00	17	18,850	4 00
23	17,260	4 62½	1	1,000	3 00
	per head	27 00	1	1,060	3 50
1	1,000	3 00	19	16,310	4 00
15	15,960	5 00	1	15,960	5 00
1	1,230	4 00	1	1,230	4 00
11	11,640	5 00	11	9,210	3 50
2	2,300	4 00	2	2,300	4 00

H. G. IMHOFF & CO. BOUGHT

79	72,800	5 40	90	53,940	5 25
18	20,460	5 30	20	21,600	5 25
19	19,830	5 00	91	18,980	4 40
16	16,960	5 45	159	16,310	4 45
116	116,560	5 20	28	25,510	5 50
45	45,180	5 80	22	21,760	5 50
1	800	3 50	88	22,450	5 00
17	4,420	5 50	178	44,040	5 45
1	1,200	5 00	176	43,500	5 40
8	7,600	5 40	97	24,300	5 50
104	96,880	5 40	99	26,860	5 40
17	17,260	5 40	78	47,350	5 40
172	48,710	5 45	45	11,240	5 45
43	43,210	5 40	81	21,210	5 40
31	8,780	5 65	47	44,750	5 50
31	11,600	5 15			

Sheep.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
94	20,060	₰5 25	99	20,150	₰4 90
14	2,610	4 87½	85	17,480	4 85
3.6	110,070	6 25	43	10,010	4 80
44	11,920	5 00	43	9,240	4 75
44	44,960	5 45	40	10,250	4 80
54	54,000	5 40	40	9,970	4 75
79	21,310	5 40	125	29,470	5 00
100	97,780	5 50	100	19,560	5 00
75	25,710	5 50	50	13,490	4 90
75	18,260	5 50	75	18,170	5 00
26	6,420	5 50	16	4,010	5 10
96	15,520	5 40	85	14,010	5 00

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

87	19,750	5 20	21	3,310	4 80
118	28,310	5 00	2	450	4 50
82	22,300	5 60	82	14,460	5 10
24	2,950	4 50	27	7,260	4 65
16	2,330	4 60	10	1,670	4 75
20	3,960	5 25	97	20,060	4 90
131	21,780	4 75	114	22,300	4 80
18	18,240	5 00	82	17,300	4 90
47	12,760	5 10	32	4,820	5 00
75	19,140	5 40	97	22,820	5 00
16	2,370	5 25	89	23,000	5 15
19	2,780	5 00	82	21,380	5 50
19	3,250	5 00	82	21,310	5 40
19	14,460	5 50	104	21,550	5 50
19	26,050	5 40	105	20,960	5 40
19	3,640	4 70	104	20,980	5 40
19	21,480	5 60	72	15,240	5 50
19	16,790	5 50	91	21,520	5 05
19	16,760	5 40	105	21,760	5 40
19	20,040	5 50	23	5,260	4 90
19	3,540	4 90	23	5,260	4 90
19	4,060	4 80	99	20,980	5 40

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

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MINING ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE.

Interesting Papers on Coal, Iron and Coke.

Phosphorus and Sulphur in Bessemer Steel.

Concluding Sessions of the Institute.

The American Institute of Mining Engineers met at half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning, President Raymond in the chair.

A number of gentlemen were proposed for membership, and duly elected.

COLORADO COAL AND IRON.

The President then read a very interesting paper on "The Territory Coal Beds of Canon City, Colorado," by Professor R. N. Clarke, who was unovoidably absent from the meeting. The report was accompanied with maps, and also with specimens of ores. The beds referred to are situated on the Arkansas river, six miles below Canon city.

The bed is ten miles long at its greatest extent north and south, and five miles across at its greatest east extent and west. It contains in all about forty-four square miles of coal-bearing rocks. These rocks are about six hundred feet in thickness. They are sand rocks, with some black, yellow and red shales. These rocks contain at least nine seams, varying from sixty-four inches to eight inches in thickness. They are thickest at the south end of the basin, gradually thinning out to the north as the intermediate rocks thicken, and thus two seams at the south close to the range, are respectively six and seven feet thick, and but fifty feet apart. At the north, on the river, they are but two and four feet thick, and at least one hundred and fifty feet apart. The lowest of all these seams is known as the "Canon City coal." Twenty-five feet above is another thin seam of coal, and above this is a thin stratum of iron ore. This coal is blocklike in structure, not so distinct as in the Indiana coal field, but the cleavage is distinct enough to make excellent working for the miners. The underlying clay is too tough to afford mining material. In working coal, it has proved valuable. The Denver and Rio Grande Railway has used it on the locomotives, always been forced to use coal from near Erie, but on making a trial with this coal, it gave entire satisfaction. In the stove it burns very rapidly, with but little smoke and no smut.

Wm. J. Fay, Superintendent of the Denver Gas Works, has made tests of the River Seam, Canon and Trinidad coals, (for gasaline), and reports that each contains "carbonic acid and carbonic oxide in considerable force. Sulphur present in each, but in very small quantity, the least in River Seam. Have no means of determining the proportions of either of the above obnoxious gases."

Prof. Clark says: "Openings are now being made of the eastern outcrop for shipment of one hundred and fifty tons per diem during the winter months. Experiments are soon to be made for testing the coal in the blast furnace, as large deposits of iron ore are found in the neighborhood. The demand for iron heretofore is already good and rapidly increasing, and it is hoped that the blast furnace and rolling mill will be lucrative investments. The amount of rails to be rerolled is enormous—the nearest mill being at St. Louis. The deposit of iron ore is very large, and only twelve miles distant. Large deposits of iron stones abound. Limestone is also abundant.

SAWING CAST STEEL.

The President then read the following communication from Mr. Jacob Reese, of the Fort Pitt Iron and Steel Works, of this city:

PITTSBURGH, October 17, 1872.

Members of American Inst tute of Mining Engineers:

DEAR SIRS—It will give me great pleasure if you can make it convenient to visit our works during your stay in Pittsburgh. Our works, in construction, management and process of manufacture differ very little from the general class in Pittsburgh. One feature may be of interest to you, viz: sawing cold cast steel with a saw made of soft wrought iron. This not only shows the aggregation of power by speed, but demonstrates the fact that the molecules of grains cool, while the cast steel is melted at the point of contact. Herewith I hand you a piece of machinery cast steel which has been sawed in and also a sample of the droppings from the saw.

Yours truly, JACOB REESE.

The "saw dust" was exhibited by the President, and examined with much interest by the members.

PHOSPHORUS IN THE ASHES OF ANTHRACITE COAL.

Prof. J. Blodget Britton, of the Iron Manufacturers' Laboratory, Philadelphia, then read the subjoined paper. The information it affords is of much practical value to Pennsylvania and New York iron interests, and, indeed, wherever anthracite pig iron intended for the manufacture of Bessemer steel is made:

To the question, "Do the Pennsylvania anthracites contain phosphorus?" asked at the last meeting of the Association, during the discussion on the metallurgical value of the western coals, I can now give a definite answer.

Through the kindness of a gentleman connected with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and another connected with the principal iron works in Lehigh, there were sent to the Iron Masters' Laboratory a number of samples of the coals now largely shipped from the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions. Seventeen of these I examined for their contents of ash and phosphorus, and obtained results as follows:

	Ash.	Phosphorus.
No. 1	4.10	.0061
No. 2	1.97	.0209
No. 3	2.53	.0049
No. 4	6.76	.0076
No. 5	5.39	.0761
No. 6	14.15	.0042
No. 7	10.43	.0049
No. 8	5.29	.0354
No. 9	3.01	.0042
No. 10	3.03	.0042
No. 11	3.75	.0014
No. 12	2.82	.0111
No. 13	3.69	trace
No. 14	2.26	trace
No. 15	1.22	.0014
No. 16	3.49	.0167
No. 17	4.63	trace

If it be conceded that about two parts of weight of raw coal are used in the production of one part of pure iron, and that all of the phosphorus existing in the raw material will after smelting be found in the pig metal produced, then in estimating the value of the coals examined, double of the quantities of the phosphorus found should be taken. It will thus appear that nine, or more than one half, would not give to the pig as much as a hundredth of one per cent. of phosphorus (.0076); that three would give something more than a hundredth of one per cent. (.0154); and that the remaining five would give respectively .0418, .1022, .1176, .0708, and .0334. In considering these quantities they must of course be taken as in addition to the quantities that the pig would receive from the ore and the limestone.

The results of the analysis, therefore, show that when the object of the iron-master is to make anthracite pig metal, adapted for good Bessemer steel, he should first look carefully to the quality of his fuel.

I examined, also, two semi-bituminous coals, and found in one, ash 5.02; phosphorus, .0085; and in another, ash, 4.94; and phosphorus a trace. For purpose was to go further in examination some of the leading Pennsylvania bituminous coals, but met with difficulty in procuring proper samples.

The method of examination was as follows: A portion of each sample was reduced to fine powder, and a given weight carefully burned in a large platinum crucible in a gas furnace. The resulting ash was fused with pure carbonate of soda, and afterward dissolved completely in hydrochloric acid, and the solution then evaporated to perfect dryness. The chlorid mass was treated with dilutred nitric acid and boiling water, and filtered. The solution of the phosphorus was separated first with molybdate of ammonia, and determined finally as pyrophosphate of magnesia. I made no allowance in each case whether any of the phosphorus existing in the raw coal was lost by ignition.

Considerable discussion arose upon the conclusion of this paper, and in which Professors Cox and Raymond, Dr. Brown, and Mr. Firmstone and others took part. Prof. S. Cox and Raymond considered the information afforded by the analysis highly important. Mr. Briton was asked whether any phosphorus was volatilized by burning the coal to ash, and answered in substance that he did not consider his analysis further than to test the ash. There appeared to be a difference of opinion between the speaker as to whether any phosphorus was eliminated by the burning.

Mr. Britton made some remarks upon the subject of the quantity of phosphorus and sulpher that Bessemer steel would bear without injury. His conclusions were that su h steel would bear considerably more of these substances, a d be good, than was generally believed, and that many ores have been condemned as unfit for the production of Bessemer steel that were really quite fit for the purpose.

COAL MINING.

Prof. Harden then followed in a discussion of the subject of coal mining, illustrating his remarks with diagrams on the blackboard. The "Longwall system" was that under consideration.

The discussion was participated in by several of the members, after which the Association adjourned until three o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The Institute met at three o'clock, the President in the chair.

Mr. E. Firmstone, of Glendon, Pa., read a paper on "The Capacity of Measurement and by Weight of American and English (Cleveland) Blast Furnaces." A brief discussion followed on the report.

Mr. A. Eilers, of New York, then read a paper "On a new Occurrence of the Telluride of Gold."

Mr. Eilers also read, for Mr. John A. Church, of New York, a paper on "Pressure of Gas in Coke Furnaces." This paper was discussed by Prof. Cox and others.

Mr. J. Endres, of Pittsburgh, then read a paper on "Coal Washing and Coke Furnaces." This gentleman has been experimenting largely in the utilization of "slack," or refuse coal, in the manufacture of coke, and in improvements for washing, crushing and coking coal. He gave much valuable information on these subjects, and his report elicited considerable discussion.

Mr. Cox followed, and read a paper on the "analysis of coal," showing his method of separating the matter and gases from coal. The paper was illustrated by drawings on the blackboard and was well received.

The Institute then adjourned.

Evening Session.

On coming to order several new members were balloted for and elected.

The first paper was read by Prof. Hawley, and was entitled "Three High Mills." The superiority of the American over the English system of rolls was explained in full and illustrated by drawings upon the blackboard.

The paper was well received.

Mr. Pechin called upon Mr. Miller to say a word in relation to some new rolls on exhibition at the Monongahela House.

Mr. Miller called upon James Park, Jr.

Mr. Park would be happy to give any information in his power in regard to the rolls, but unfortunately he had neither seen them nor even a model.

Mr. Pechin next spoke of the "Wickersham process," or rather the application of air to the molten metal as it runs from the furnace. The speaker said that he had heard that Martini had discovered this process, but had subsequently given it up.

At Dunbar Furnace a trough had been arranged ten feet long, with four holes connected with the hot blast. As soon as the metal and air came in contact violent boiling ensued—the runner cracked and a "brilliant display of fire works" ensued. Another trough was tried, lined with fire brick, and a third lined with fire clay, but they all had to be abandoned. The runner now in use at Dunbar is made of wrought iron gas pipe. The difficulty of finding any substance to stand the great heat has been overcome by a combination of pebble rock and fire clay. With this mixture the iron pipe troughs were lined, and through it were easily run twelve or fourteen tons at a cast.

Mr. Wickersham went even further, and made lining bricks of the pebbles and clay, which are shortly to be experimented on. The results of the Wickersham process, thus far, develop the fact that the pig is stronger, and when broken looked more like charcoal iron, and, although perfectly gray, it had the clear metalic ring of steel. Samples of the metal had been sent to sundry mills, and the attention of manufacturers was asked to it. All agreed that the process had greatly improved the iron; it worked easier in the furnace, took less "fix" in puddling, and one-third less scrap.

Mr. Pechin continued to speak at length upon the merits of the Wickersham process, and concluded by stating that it was proposed to erect at Dunbar a Bessemer forge to run. Metal will be taken out of the foot and analyzed—the results of which analysis he hoped to present at the next meeting.

The subject of white, gray and mottled iron was then discussed at length.

Resolutions of respect in relation to the death of Thomas Hunt, one of the members of the Institute, which event transpired some time ago, were passed unanimously.

Thanks were returned to the Directors of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company for their ballroom to the manufacturers and citizens generally for courtesies extended; to the local committee of the Institute for the excellent arrangements made for the meetings, and to the press of Pittsburgh for reports, &c.

The Institute then adjourned *sine die*.

THE PROGRAMME TO-DAY.

At nine o'clock this morning, carriages will be in waiting at the Monongahela House to convey the members of the institute to mills and manufactories on the South Side. At half-past one P. M., the members will leave for a visit to the mills on the Allegheny river, and some of those in Sharpsburg.

In the evening there will be a grand social reunion at the Monongahela House.

ABOUT seven o'clock last evening, as car No. 30, on the Troy Hill line of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny railway, was nearing Robinson street, Allegheny, some scoundrel hurled a stone toward it. The missile passed through one of the windows and struck a lady immediately under her left eye, inflicting a severe wound. The party throwing the stone has not been detected and is still at large.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Special Meeting Last Evening—Dedication of Salisbury Hall this Evening.

Council met last evening at half-past seven. Members present: Messrs. Kerr, Ward, Doyle, Miller, Schwarm, Duncan, and Burgess Salisbury in the chair.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting were, on motion, dispensed with.

The Burgess stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of making final arrangements for the dedication of the new Market Hall.

On motion, the following order of exercises was read and approved.

First—Music.

Second—Formal delivery of the keys by Mr. J. T. Natcher, the contractor.

Third—Dedicatory address by the Burgess, Mr. Salisbury.

Fourth—Reception address by Dr. Kerr.

The Burgess will then call upon some of the citizens present for short addresses.

On motion it was decided that the Burgess should preside, and the clerk of Councils, Mr. Patterson, act as Secretary of the meeting.

The Burgess, in conclusion, will declare the hall dedicated to the public use.

On motion it was decided that Council meet this evening, at seven and a half o'clock, and proceed in a body to the hall.

On motion of Mr. Doyle, the bill of J. T. Natcher, contractor for the erection of the new hall, amounting to $59,556 32, was referred to the Finance Committee, with power to act.

After transacting some business of minor importance, Council adjourned.

THE VETERAN LEGION.

Meeting Last Night—Visit to Baltimore.

Last night the members of the Veteran Legion held a meeting in the office of Gen. A. L. Pearson, on Grant street.

The Committee on Constitution and By-laws reported and the report was adopted.

An election of officers ensued, with the following results:

Commander, Gen. A. L. Pearson; First Lieutenant Commander, Col. Hugh Hays; Second Lieutenant Commander, Col. E. C. Negley; Adjutant General, Capt. J. T. Cunninghan; Paymaster, Capt. J. B. Moore; Quartermaster, Capt. Wm. Dalgleish. Executive Council—Capt. J. E. B. Dalzell, Capt. W. C. Cook, Major S. Harper, Capt. J. H. Hoffer, Major John Babcock, Col. T. H. Lehmon, Capt. J. S. Woodwell, Capt. J. Davis, and Capt. J. S. Haymaker.

A communication was received from the veteran soldiers of Baltimore, inviting the Veteran Legion of Pittsburgh to attend the Soldiers convention, which meets at Baltimore on next Tuesday.

The invitation was accepted and a resolution passed pledging the Legion to attend in committee.

It was resolved that all soldiers desiring to attend the convention leave their names with Col. Negley, at the stamp window of the Postoffice, before four o'clock, Saturday.

The uniform determined on was dark clothes, white vest and silk hats.

On motion adjourned.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Narrow Escape from Instant Death.

Yesterday afternoon an accident occurred at the coal mine of Gray & Bell, situated on Saw Mill Run. It appears that while a miner named Solomon Trew was engaged in working in the mine a large piece of slate, weighing at least two hundred and fifty pounds fell from the roof, striking him and the car, doing his leg and ankle so badly that it is feared amputation will be necessary. He is attended by Dr. Schenley. The fact is an unmarried man and resided at Saw Mill Run.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

To-night has been set apart for the benefit of Miss Lillie Eldridge, when she will appear in a new play, produced for the first time in this city and entitled "Olive." Miss Eldridge is quite a talented young lady and should have a crowded house this evening.

Academy of Music.

That bundle of comicalities, "Flick and Flock" will be presented again this evening, on the occasion of Mr. Maffit's benefit. If one-tenth of Mr. Maffit's friends and admirers gather at the Academy this evening the house will be full to hold them. The popular pantomime "Flick and Flock" will be presented for the last time but two.

Remember the matinee to-morrow afternoon.

Alms's American Theater.

There was a splendid entertainment presented at this house last night, and a large audience present. A good bill to-night.

Trimbles Varieties Theater.

The new stars give every satisfaction at this house, and are nightly received with great applause. An excellent entertainment to-night.

Theodore Thomas's Concerts.

On Monday and Tuesday evenings, October 28th and 29th, the famous Theodore Thomas and his unrivaled concert company will appear at Mercantile Library Hall. It has been said that the peculiar and incomparable characteristic of this orchestra is, not only a fine precision and accuracy of technical skill, but also the unity of artistic feeling which possesses the whole company—the vitality, which breathes through all their performances. This is only possible in an orchestra which daily performs together under a leader who holds by the principle that no standstill is passable and whose constant aim is to approach nearer to perfection.

The character and beneficial influence of the Thomas' Concerts in musical art are too well known to call for especial comment. Since the first season, four years ago, they have been received with increased enthusiasm by the profession and the music loving public throughout the country.

To Mr. Thomas belongs the merit of having introduced to the American public all the orchestral compositions of importance written of late years, and in having made popular the works of Wagner and Liszt as well as those of Beethoven and the other classical composers.

The Funeral of Col. Cooper.

The funeral of the late Col. James M. Cooper took place yesterday afternoon, and was very largely attended. The equipage started from the late residence of the deceased in Shadyside avenue, Allegheny, about half-past two o'clock, and proceeded to Trinity Church on Sixth avenue, where the last ceremonies were to take place. There were a large number of ministers of the gospel in attendance present, and the church was filled, showing the esteem in which the deceased was held by the community. When the funeral train arrived at the church the Rev. Dr. Scarborough took the affair, and the exercises were commenced by the choir singing portions of the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth Psalms, after which the Rev. Dr. Kerfoot read the fifteenth chapter of 1st Cor. The Rev. Mr. Scarborough then followed in a lengthy address, in the course of which he reviewed the life and character of the deceased, showing that he was a consistent christian in his daily walk and conversation, and had gained the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. At the conclusion of Mr. Scarborough's address, the hymn commencing with "Asleep in Jesus! blessed sleep?" was sung, which closed the exercises at the church.

The corpse was then borne from the church, and the funeral moved toward Allegheny Cemetery, where the deceased was interred. The pall bearers were John Chalfant, C. Yeager, John Harper, Richard Hays, Robert Dalzell, James O'Hara, C. Wells and A. J. Garrison.

Letters Held for Postage October 18, 1872.

	Cen's.
Miss Kate Merriman, Allegheny City, Pa.	3
Miss Maria Keffer, Uniontown, Pa.	3
Dan. B. Bate, Aaronsburg, Pa.	3
John Watkins, Lock, No. 5, Pa.	3
A. Burdette Smith, New York, N. Y.	3
Thos. C. Moore, Portland Station, Ohio.	3
Jos. B. Ashwood, Leavenworth City, Kans.	3
Wm. Genord, Parker's Landing, Pa.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

ANOTHER special meeting of Councils to-day.

TWENTY common cases were disposed of by acting Mayor McMasters yesterday.

THEODORE RYDER was sent to Claremont yesterday, for twenty days, on a charge of disorderly conduct.

THE jubilee, which was to have taken place last night on the South Side, was postponed on account of the unfavorable condition of the streets.

JUSTICE HEISEL, of East Birmingham, issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of Joseph Leach, charged with calling Mary Noble very bad names.

THE SOUND HOUSE of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, destroyed by fire a few nights ago, was only insured for $2,000, about $5,000 less than the loss.

JAMES DUNN, for vagrancy, was sentenced sixty days to the workhouse yesterday. Thos. Bowers and Tim Casey, for like offenses, were sentenced to thirty days each.

THE Fire Marshall notifies our citizens to carefully remove all combustible matter from chimneys that have been "stuffed" during the summer, previous to lighting fires.

THE Second Ward Grand and Wilson Club is called to meet to-morrow evening for the purpose of more fully preparing for the approaching Presidential election.

THE handsome two well known gray mare "Messenger" is to be raffled for at the Rush House. Johnny Moore will conduct the raffle, which comes off at exact o'clock sharp.

GEORGE M. WALLACE has been appointed the agent in this city for the purpose of procuring advertisements and subscriptions for *The Mining Journal*, of Marquette, Lake Superior, Michigan.

The bonds of the new elected county officers have been received by Recorder Hunter, and await the filing bo and approval by Court before being returned to Harrisburg, after which the commissions will be issued.

THERE was a speck of war on Mount Washington yesterday, the belligerents being women, and the cause of quarrel a stray cow. An amicable adjustment was made, however, through a tribunal of arbitration composed of neighbors.

WASHINGTON BARKE T, a bakeman on a local freight train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, while engaged in coupling cars yesterday at Palestine, had his arm caught between the bumpers and badly crushed.

JUSTICE HEISEL, of East Birmingham, issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of John Charles, charged with disorderly conduct on the oath of Margaret Charles. The defendant in this case charges John Gill with threatening to shoot him.

In the case of Peter Reilly, of Ormsby borough, who charges the proprietors of the *Leader* with libel, defendants waived a hearing and gave bail for court. Mr. H. B. Jeffries, an attachee of the *Leader*, charged Reilly with maltreating a disorderly house. There was a hearing in this case, and defendant was held for court.

OFFICER STEINER and Havis, of South Pittsburgh, arrested a young man named Henry Jones, against whom information had been made by Sarah Davidson, in August, 1871, charging him with fornication and bastardy. The information was made before Justice Barker, and his warrant has been out for the past over since. The officers found him working on a farm back of Mt. Washington. The defendant was held for a hearing.

HENRY THOMPSON yesterday lodged an information before Alderman D. L. Smith, against William and Sophia Smith and Charles Slash for false pretenses, alleging that the accused succeeded in obtaining boarding at his house for some time by representing that money was due them from their employers, which, as is alleged, was false. Mary Scott also made information against William and Catharine Walton, for assault and battery, alleging that the accused threw bricks at her child. Warrants issued.

LAST evening a large and fashionable audience gathered in the First Presbyterian church, on Wood street, to witness the marriage of Mr. Will. H. Herron and Miss Mary E. Campbell, both of this city. The Rev. Mr. Hall, pastor of the Third United Presbyterian church officiated, and delivered an appropriate address to the young couple, on the sanctity of the matrimonial vow they were about commencing. Friends innumerable will join with us in hoping that the new married pair will enjoy as much of happiness and prosperity as is ever vouchsafed to mortals. Mr. and Mrs. Herron left, after the reception at the house of the bride's father, for a tour through the West.

AN unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday afternoon to rob the house of Mrs. Grier, at Second and West streets, Allegheny. While the members of the family were engaged in the back room on the first floor, a thief proceeded to the second story where the family resided, and had almost succeeded in prying open one of the bureau drawers when the noise thus occasioned attracted the attention of a member of the family and the thief beat a retreat. The drawer which the thief attempted to pry open contained three hundred and sixty dollars in money, and he would have secured it had he not been detected just at that moment.

ROUGH SKIN made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Fall Bench.

In this court yesterday the following opinions were delivered:

Gorman vs. Cooper & Co., Franklin county. Judgment reversed and new trial awarded.

Newmeyer's appeal, Allegheny county, D. C. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at cost of appellant. *Per curiam.*

Frazier Bros. vs. Monroe, Allegheny county, C. P. Affirmed. *Per curiam.*

Semple & Pennock vs. Harbison, Allegheny county, C. P. Affirmed. *Per curiam.*

McGinnis vs. Sawyer and same vs. Miller, Allegheny county, C. P. Judgments affirmed. *Per curiam.*

By Williams, J., McClintock's appeal, Lycoming county, D. C. Decree affirmed at cost of appellant.

Krantz' appeal; Philadelphia, C. P. Decree reversed and bill dismissed as to Craig, and perpetual injunction awarded against the appellees, the other defendants named in the bill at the cost of the appellees.

Robinson vs. Hodgson; Philadelphia, D. C. Judgment affirmed.

Bost vs. the Commonwealth; Susquehanna county. Appeal and writ of certiorari quashed.

Nesbewth vs Reigel & Bro., Lehigh county, C. P. Judgment affirmed.

Arnold et al., vs. Macungie Savings Bank, Lehigh county, C. P. Judgment reversed and *ven fa de novo* awarded.

Keller vs. Commonwealth, Berks county, Q. S. Decree reversed in part and residue affirmed.

Von Storch vs. Griffing, Luzerne county, C. P. Judgment reversed and *ven fa de novo* awarded.

Godschalk vs. Northampton county. Northampton county, C. P. Affirmed.

Everett vs. Louder et al, Luzerne county, C. P. Decree affirmed at costs of appellant. *Per curiam.*

Smith's assignee vs. Coleman et al, Lycoming county, C. P. Judgment reversed and *ven fa de novo* awarded.

Kose vs. Bright, Schuylkill county, C. P. Judgment affirmed. Two cases.

Hoch's appeal, Cumberland county, C. P. Appeal quashed.

Maltby's appeal, Lancaster county, C. P. Decree affirmed at the costs of the appellant.

Commonwealth vs. four indictments, Mifflin county, C. P. Judgment reversed and proceedings quashed.

Patterson vs. English et al., Perry county, C. P. Judgment reversed.

Berg et al. vs. Anderson et al., Huntingdon county, C. P. Judgment affirmed.

Confer et al. vs. Baker et al., Blair county, C. P. Judgment affirmed.

Thompson vs. Bogular's administrator, C. P. Argument continued by Shiras for plaintiff in error, and by Patterman and Woods contra.

Pittsburgh and Allegheny Passenger Railway Company vs. Pearson, Allegheny county, C. P. Argued by Brown for plaintiff in error, and by Raymond contra.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

The only case tried yesterday was that of David Weidman vs. J. N. Anderson. This was an action to recover for professional services. Verdict for plaintiff for $26 66.

Court adjourned until Friday morning.

Criminal Court—Judge Collier.

Yesterday morning the first case taken up was that of Louis Muller, of Mifflin township, charged with selling liquor in violation of the act of 1871. The jury found a verdict of guilty.

Thomas Dunn plead *nolle contendre* to an indictment charging him with cheating on the Sound Side small bills on which obscene matter was printed, sentence deferred.

George W. Grubbs, indicted for perjury, was next placed on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

August Urbaine,	Daniel Quaid,
Thos. Armstrong,	James Gest et al.,
A. Oppenheimer,	J. Edwards,
Christ. Peters,	John Can,
Ella Allison,	Jas. Laughlin,
John Kryson,	Wm. Emery,
M. Haddock,	Robert McCarty.
Daniel Thomas.	

Free Excursion by the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company.

The narrow gauge railroad will be ready on Monday, October 21st, to convey passengers to the great auction sale of one thousand magnificent building sites, from twenty to thirty minutes, among which will be offered a splendid brick residence, built after the most modern plan, containing nine large rooms, with every convenience, together with five acres of ground, improved with a large vineyard, one hundred and fifty bearing fruit trees, of all kinds, currants, gooseberries, flowers and shrubberries all under the highest state of cultivation. Don't fail to go. This will be the only sale, and there will be excellent opportunities for speculation. The one thousand choice building sites are laid out on the most liberal plan, and commanding rare and extensive views of beautiful scenery, with a public park, containing twenty acres. Now is the time to buy these lots, before all the improvements are made, and while they are cheap.

Parties living on the line of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad will be accommodated. Trains will be run so as to meet the wants of its patrons, and the cost of travel will not exceed that of street cars.

The terms of sale are, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid within THIRTY DAYS from date of purchase, the balance in twenty quarterly payments, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage. Ten dollars of the first payment on each lot will be required at time of sale, to secure the purchase. All parties desiring to attend this sale, will meet at the foot of the Monongahela Incline Plane, at 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., and 1 P. M., on Monday, October 21st. Tickets will be given free of charge. Good music will accompany the excursion, and a free lunch served at 12 o'clock. Plans and full particulars can be obtained at the company's offices, No. 75 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, and Carson street, south Pittsburgh.

All Who Want to Dress

Well, at moderate cost, are invited to examine our new fall styles, at T. Tobias', 13 Sixth street, late St. Clair.

Be on Hand

For the great sale of lots at Castle Shannon, Monday next. Remember the free ride to the grounds, free lunch, and that a band of music will accompany the excursion.

Card.

We shall have on exhibition, on Friday and Saturday, the largest assortment of fall suits, haveleks, talmas, sacques and capes ever shown in this city.

Among the novelties are plain and embroidered frou frous, Delman cloaks, velvet talmas fur trimmed Hamburg cloaks, and cashmere and satin jupons and overskirts. F. H. Eaton, 17 Fifth avenue.

P. S. Special bargains in otoman and Notch plushs and serahs, bought during the shawl pain in New York last week.

The Revolution.

This is the name of a new invention in the way of a parlor stove for the burning of bituminous or soft coal in the same manner in which the hot coal is burned in the anthracite stoves. It is manufactured and for sale by Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., No. 194 Liberty street, who are prepared to fill all orders that may be received. This stove has been tested in various ways and under different circumstances, and has given complete satisfaction in every case. It is so simple in construction as to be easily understood and managed by any one with common judgment, and is better inside, more reliable than any other stove, and will work well where all other fail. Call and examine it, and have the principles upon which it operates explained to you, and we have no doubt you will find it just the stove you want.

The Most Wonderful Success

Has marked my business since I opened my vesperfect fall stock of gents' and boys' clothing. My prices are low, at T. Tobias', 13 Sixth street, late St. Clair.

1,000

Building lots will be sold at Castle Shannon on sunday next. For full particulars see advertisement elsewhere.

Go to Castle Shannon

On Monday next if you would secure a bargain in suburban property. The lots that will be offered that occasion are unusually fine, and with the facilities afforded for passenger travel by the new narrow gauge railroad are admirably and conveniently located. As the property is bound to enhance in value after the sale all seeking an investment in this direction should attend the sale. Free excursion trains will be run over the road to and from the sale, leaving the station on Carson street at the hours of 9 and 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. Free lunch will be served on the grounds at 12 o'clock, and a band will enliven the occasion with choice music.

Great Sale

Of quarter acre lots at Castle Shannon on Monday next, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway will run special trains from the depot, corner Liberty and Seventh streets, Pittsburgh, at 9 A. M. and 1 P. M. Free lunch will be served on the grounds at 12 o'clock, and a band will enliven the occasion with choice music.

Great Sale

Of quarter acre lots at Castle Shannon on Monday next, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway will run special trains from the depot, corner Liberty and Seventh streets, Pittsburgh, at 9 A. M. and 1 P. M. Free lunch will be served on the grounds at 12 o'clock, and a band will enliven the occasion with choice music.

The Ladies

Will find all the newest styles and most latest fashions in Furs at the old reliable and ever popular one price house of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 129 Wood street. This house is possessed of unlimited facilities for buying goods cheap, and its patrons are benefitted thereby. Fur goods can be bought at this establishment lower than at any other house in the city. Call and see the goods and find out for yourself that extraordinary inducements are offered, both in stock and in prices.

An Immense Stock's

Of ladies' furs of the newest styles and the most approved designs will be found at the house of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 129 Wood street. Dealers will find it to their advantage to consult this firm before obtaining their goods, as we are satisfied that we are able to offer inducements equal to those of Eastern houses. Their present stock was bought in the dullest time of the year, and they can thus afford to give their patrons great bargains. The ladies, too, should call and see the assortment before purchasing their furs.

No Better Opportunity

For investment has yet been offered in suburban property than will be extended at the great sale of the thousand choice building sites at Castle Shannon, on Monday next. For fertility of soil, scenery, admirable location, pure air, fresh water, etc., this property is not surpassed by any tract of land in the county. The proposed village of Castle Shannon, which will be brought into direct communication with the city by the new narrow gauge railroad, has been laid out in large lots, with wide streets and a public park. That our over-crowded population will seek an outlet in that direction, the building of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad has resolved into a settled fact.

Silver Plated Ware.

Ice pitcher sets, tea sets, castors, forks and spoons, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Grand Opening.

On Thursday and Friday, October 17 and 18, of fine imported Cloaks, Water proofs, Sacques, Talmas and Shawls.

Fine Dress Trimmings, Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Millinery and Fancy Goods.

At Eaton's Trimming Store, 17 Fifth avenue.

To the Ladies

Do not fail to attend the grand opening to-day of Cloaks, Sacques, Talmas and Dress Trimmings, at F. H. Eaton's, 17 Fifth avenue.

100 Wood Street

Is the place to buy China and white stoneware of the best and latest styles. R. E. Breed & Co.

Pyle's O. K. Soap

Is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the use of the O. K. Soap, will never use any other.

The Opening at Eaton's.

Fine Cloaks, Sacques, Talmas, Dress Trimmings, &c., Thursday and Friday, October 17 and 18, No. 17 Fifth avenue.

COMPLIMENTARY

TO

DR. HUNTER,

From His Patients in Pittsburgh

These are not theories, but facts, which all can comprehend, and none can refuse to believe. They are statements from residents of this city who can be easily found.

I have the privilege of referring to a large number of citizens, who, from motives of delicacy, hesitate to make statements in the columns of the public journals, yet who will speak in a more private manner, with equal favor, of this system of treatment.

Rapid Cure of Deafness.

A STATEMENT FROM

Mr. FREDERIC RITTER.

PITTSBURGH, PA., June 27, 1872.

My left ear has been affected for upwards of a year, and I have suffered from deafness since last spring. I had much pain at times in the ear and went to several physicians who made me worse rather than better.

Learning much of Dr. Hunter's success I went to him a few days since. A few of his operations restored my hearing perfectly—*making it as good as ever.* I feel grateful for this result, and earnestly recommend all persons so afflicted to go to him.

FREDERIC RITTER,

Employee of A. & S. Wilson, Carpenters, No. 211 Third street.

Residence—Bellfield, Fourteenth ward.

A CARD

FROM HENRY FEURHAKE,

Of the Firm of Armor, Feurhake & Co., Lithographers, Nos. 26 and 28 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 15, 1872.

I consulted Dr. J. A. Hunter about three weeks since for Catarrh and Deafness of over ten years' standing.

I have rapidly improved since he took charge of my case. My hearing had almost entirely returned in one ear and is daily improving in the other.

Dr. Hunter has succeeded in my case after many leading physicians of this city had failed to afford me the least relief. I am satisfied he is a skillful physician, and deserves the confidence of invalids.

HENRY FEURHAKE,
Nos. 26 and 28 Sixth street,
Formerly St. Clair street.

ULCERATED AND MALIGNANT SORE THROAT CURED.

Six weeks since I became afflicted with a form of Sore Throat from which I suffered agony night and day. My throat was covered with large, deep ulcers, and I was unable to eat or sleep, and so weak I could scarcely walk.

I consulted two physicians of this city, but they did not give me the least relief. I was advised to go to Dr. Hunter, and did so. I commenced to improve at once, and am now able to go to work again. I feel that both his skill and kindness toward me deserve some return beyond the fee which I paid him, and also that it is my duty to tell others afflicted as I was, where they will find a physician who can relieve them.

DAVID GEORGE,
Woods & Co.'s Iron Works,
Temperanceville, Pa.

NOTE—Dr. Hunter can be consulted at his Office, No. 206 Penn avenue, upon all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Nasal Cavities and Ears.

Grand Cloak Opening

On Thursday, October 17th, F. H. Hacke, corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, will exhibit the finest assortment of cloaks ever shown in this city. The garments are imported direct, are of the newest styles, and are from the hands of the most celebrated modistes of Paris.

Among them will be shown the celebrated "Monk" garment the latest Parisian novelty.

MARRIED.

SHAW—KELLEY—On Tuesday evening, October 15, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, Birmingham, Pa., by the Rev. Mr. Calvert, Mr. WILSON A. SHAW, of Pittsburgh, and Miss MAGGIE, daughter of A. Kelley, Esq.

CARRIAGES $3. HEARSE $

RODY PATTERSON, Jr.,
UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America
ASSETS, $3,337,489 83.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS,
DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,
$8 TO $125.

Single Shot Guns, $3 to $825. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 50 cents to $8. Canes, Powder, Shot Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material. Guns and Pistols repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express C. O. D.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
179 Smithfield street.

☞ Sign of the Big Gun.

Chronic Ailments,

Particularly Scrofula, have their origin in an ill-cured or neglected disease. Do not for even day permit a discasering under the weight of those ill-treated diseases, suitable by placental the remains of a former malady. Why is it? It is because the treatment was not suitable or left off too soon. There is patient in pain, up, while the dress are allowed to remain to break out again in future generations. Many suffer the foul taint of Scrofula to remain in the system for a lifetime. Ulcers and Sores that are eating away the